INSURANCE.

All Indian Trade Associations are anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

The Bombay Chronicle

INSURANCE.

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VOL. XVII NO. 132---- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 5 1929

MR. MACDONALD SUMMONED BY THE KING.

MR. BALDWIN'S RESIGNATION ACCEPTED

Forecast of Labour Cabinet

NO COALITION WITH LIBERALS

London June, 4.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has been summoned to proceed to Windsor to-morrow.

Mr. Baldwin has tendered his resignation to the King.---Reuter.

—:o:—

FORECAST OF MR. MACDONALD'S CABINET

—:o:—

LORD OLIVIER AGAIN FOR INDIA

LONDON, June 4.

The forecast of Mr. MacDonald's new Government from usually well-informed quarters indicates that Mr. J. H. Thomas will be Foreign Secretary, Mr. Philip Snowden Chancellor of Exchequer Lord Justice Sir John Sankey, Lord Chancellor, Mr. Arthur Henderson or Mr. Hugh Dalton, Home Secretary, Lord Olivier, Secretary of State for India Sir Charles Trevelyan President of Board of Education, Mr. William Graham, President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Tom Johnston, Secretary of State for Scotland, Major Attlee Secretary of State for War Mr. Lees-Smith, First Lord of Admiralty, Lord Thompson, Secretary of State for Air, Mr. Arthur Greenwood, Minister for Health, with Miss Susan Lawrence as Parliamentary Secretary, Mr. F. O. Roberts Minister for Pensions, and Mr. Clynes, Lord Privy Seal and Deputy Leader of House of Commons.—Reuter.

'MAC' READY WITH HIS MINISTERS

—:o:—

DOES NOT CONSIDER 'DEAL' WITH LIBERALS NECESSARY

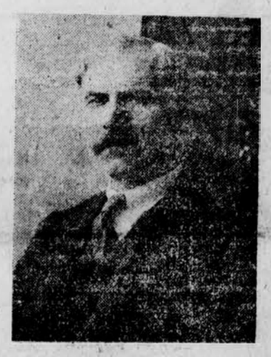
LONDON, June 3.

The Government's decision to resign followed an hour after the meeting of Ministers at Downing Street. Mr. Baldwin will place the resignation of Government in the hands of the King at Windsor Castle to-morrow. It is learned that in consequence of the Government's resignation Sir. Austen Chamberlain will not go to Madrid for the meeting of the Council of League on June 10th. It is reported that the British Minister at Madrid will represent Britain at it.

GOVT'S REASONS FOR RESIGNING.

It is understood that Mr. Baldwin's decision to resign was reached at Chequers during the week-end. The Premier announced it at a meeting of Ministers and explained the reasons therefor namely an attempt at an accommodation with the Liberals was unthinkable while as Conservatives were not the largest party in the Commons, the correct course was to resign immediately rather than meet Parliament. It is understood that the meeting also took account of the consideration that immediate resignation would obviate the difficulty which would have arisen in regard to the speakership had the Conservative Government met Parliament and proposed a Conservative speaker against whom a Labour candidae would

SUMMONED BY KING.



Mr. Ramsay MacDonald.

certainly have been put up. Meanwhile it is known that Mr. Macdonald has names of his ministers ready to present to His Majesty in the event of the King accepting Mr. Baldwin's resignation and summoning Mr. Macdonald. Labour believes that its policy as Government will be such as to secure Liberal support in the Commons and therefore a "deal" with the Liberals is unnecessary.—Reuter.

DOWNFALL OF TORIES

—:o:—

EFFECTED BY "FLAPPERS"

LONDON, June 4.

The results of the General Election are exercising the minds of the newspapers which comment and point the moral as their prepossessions and prejudices dictate. The "Daily Mail" and "Daily Express" in pursuance of their campaign against Mr. Baldwin hold the flapper vote responsible for the downfall of the Conservatives in the election and advocates and anti-socialist pact between the Liberals and Conservatives as the means of retrieving the lost position.

"The Morning Post" attacks the owners of these two newspapers, Lords Rothermere and Beaverbrook, as the enemies of the Conservative Party, spurns their advice in favour of a Coalition among anti-Socialistic parties and cautions the party that the kisses of the enemy are deceitful.

The Parliamentary correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph" states Lord Olivier might return to the India Office. The same correspondent refers to the difficulties experienced by the Labour Party in providing for Mr. Vernon Hartshorne and Major Atlee on the ground their connection with the Simon Commission precludes their holding Cabinet Office.—Free Press.

BRITISH LABOUR & INDIA

—:o:—

SIR. C. P. RAMASWAMI IYER'S HOPES

MADRAS, June 4.

Interviewed by a representative of the Free Press, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer said:—

"Although no single party has made the future constitution of India a plank in its election programme, I feel little doubt that India stands to gain by many of her Labour friends having been returned, and by the Labour Party being the largest group in the Parliament. Unlike other parties, the Labour Party, or a section of it, has declared itself in favour of the grant of Dominion Status to India. I also anticipate much benefit from the presence in England at the present moment, of Dr. Annie Besant, whose influence over many of the leading statesmen of the Labour Party, is very great."—Free Press.

STUDENTS' PROTEST TELLS

—:o:—

Principals Agree to Arbitration.

FIGHT OVER INCREASE OF FEES

AHMEDABAD, June 4.

The Principals of two Secondary Schools out of three that have increased their fees, the Tutorial and City, have agreed to accept arbitration of Seth Mangaldas, Sheth Kasturbhai, Sheth Ambalal, Sir Chunibhai and Lady Vidyagauri provided they are prepared to undertake financial responsibility for their schools.—A. P.

"NATIONAL" MUSLIM CREED

—:o:—

PATNA CONFERENCE APPOINTS COMMITTEE

PATNA, June 4.

At a conference of Moslem leaders held here a provincial Executive Board was formed with a view to organising Moslems politically on a basis of national Moslem creed enunciated at Delhi, fourteen points of which have already been adopted. The Board consists of forty-seven members with Mr. Shafi Daudi as President and Qazi Ahmed Hussain and Mr. Mahmud Sher Najmulhuda as Secretaries.

The Conference resolved that Moslems should not stand as candidates in elections to legislatures in their individual capacity but on behalf of party organisations.—A. P.

LONGER AND DULLER COUNCILS IN FUTURE

—:o:—

SIR JOHN KERR'S FORECAST

LONDON, June 4.

Sir John Kerr speaking at a dinner of the Tea Association said he was unaware what recommendation of the Simon Commission were going to be. But thought probably they will give Councils more power, enlarge their size and make their sessions longer duller and more uninteresting.—Free Press.

AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE ON BUSINESS FLIGHT TO TOKYO

—:o:—

KARACHI, June 4.

The monoplane carrying Mr. Van Lear Black, the American millionaire, who is flying to Tokyo on a business tour arrived here from Bushire this afternoon. With him is a party of six persons.—A. P.

CHEQUE FOR £5,000

—:o:—

MR. BERNHARD BARON'S GIFTT LABOUR'S FUND

Mr. Bernhard Baron has again given evidence of his deep sympathy with the workers and the Labour Party by forwarding to Mr. Arthur Henderson, a cheque for £5,000. Mr. Baron generously contributed a similar amount at the General Election of 1924.

Mr. Baron is chairman of the well-known tobacco company Carreras, Ltd.—"Daily Herald."

THE DERBY

—:o:—

Alterations in Probables

LONDON, June 4.

Following are the alterations in the probables for Derby:

Engarde will be ridden by Ray, Grand Prince by Gordon Richards Osiris by H. Leach P. D. Q. by P Beasley, Roberto by Thwaites and the Carthaginian by Baines.

Empire Builder, Montclair, Engelberg and the Macnab will not run. Montclair was scratched at 2/50 this morning.—Reuter

LONDON, June 3.

Following is the latest betting on the Derby:—

8 to 1 against Mr. Jinks and Cragadour taken and offered; 17 to 2 against Hunter's Moon offered, 9 to 1 taken; 10 to 1 against Kopi taken and offered; 100 to 9 against Gay Day offered; 100 to 8 taken; 25 to 1 against Walter Gay taken and offered; 25 to 1 against Levoleur and Reedsmouth offered; 33 to 1 against Trigo, Osiris, Posterity, Tattlin, The Reefer and Reflector offered; 45 to 1 against Montache, Horus, Barbizon, Drienz, PD, and Tomperatree offered; 50 to 1 against Engarde, Bosworth, Cavendo, Leonard, Golden Rain NPB, and Aristtle offered.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA DERBY SWEEP

—:o:—

THE LUCKY DRAWERS

TELEPHONE GIRL'S SHARE.

The Derby draw which took place at Calcutta on Saturday last has favoured several residents of India, particularly of Bombay. It is understood Mr. G. E. S. Webber who is working in Messrs. Merz and Maclelland consulting electrical engineers. of Esplanade Road, Bombay. and who is himself an electrical engineer has drawn one of the tickets on Kopi, against whom according to a message dated 3rd instant 19 to 2 are offered, and 10 to 1 taken.

Latest information available is that Mr. Webber bought the ticket on behalf of a girl in the London office of that firm, whose name is Miss C. Lansley, a telephone operator who possesses nine-tenths of the share, in the ticket, the remaining one-tenth going to a syndicate.

"WALTER GAY".

An Army Major in Rajputana is the holder of the Ticket No. DQ 6141 which has drawn Walter Gay in the Calcutta Derby Sweep. He purchased the ticket through his bankers, Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, Ltd., Bombay, who have received from a Calcutta Syndicate an offer of £5,000 for a half share in it. This offer has been communicated by telegram to the Major.

Walter Gay against whom 25 to 1 are offered are taken has a good outside chance in the race and should he win the ticket will be worth Rs. 16,00,000.

Mr. Noshirwan Cowasji Pettiga son of Khan Bahadur Cowasji Pettiga, Dy. Commissioner of Police, who possesses ticket No. FR 9372, bought through a friend in Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co., has drawn a horse, but it is not known whether the horse is a starter or non-starter. Information on this point is awaited from the Calcutta Turf Club.

It is also stated that another Bombay resident has been rather fortunate in possessing a ticket which has been drawn against "Racebale", a non-starter.

"MR. JINKS" DRAWN AT SWANSEA.

According to a London message, a syndicate of Swansea pilots has drawn Mr. Jinks, one of the faourites, in the Calcutta Derby Sweep.

Six London workmen, namely a sub-postmaster, a bricklayer, a painter, a postman, a building trade employee and a Borough Council employee, it is reported, share one of Kopi tickets in the Calcutta Derby Sweep.

HUNTER'S MOON DRAWN IN S. AFRICA.

According to a Johannesburg message, Mr. Arneil, an overseer of Krugersdorp Municipality and M. Munsie, Chief Health Inspector of Krugersdorry jointly hold one of Hunter's Moon tickets in the Calcutta Derby Sweep.

Mr. G. L. Brill, a young Leeds outfitter has drawn the second ticket on Walter Gay,. A London syndicate has offered him £5,000 for half share.

Mr. James Douchar, a north country brewer, has drawn Rebector.

The second ticket on Hunter's Moon in the Calcutta Sweep, is held by Mr. Beadsmoore, an accountant in a Sheffield Steel firm.

—:o:—

BOMBAY EUROPEAN'S LUCK

It is understood that Mr. F. Macdonald, accountant in Messrs. Grindlay and Co. received a telegram that his ticket in the Calcutta Derby Sweep has drawn a horse. Mr. Macdonald who is 65 years old, bought the ticket in partnership with another European. Mr. Macdonald it is stated, has sold off his own half share of the ticket for £2,500.

FALL OF KANDAHAR

—:o:—

Bacha's General's Success

OCCUPATION EFFECTED WITHOUT BLOODSHED

SIMLA, June 4.

News has been received here that Kandahar has been captured by Habibullah's General Abdul Qaiyum with a body of regular troops. Full particulars are not to hand, but it appears that the occupation was effected without bloodshed and that all is quiet in the city.—A. P.

SWARMS OF LOCUSTS VISIT KABUL VALLEY

—:o:—

BACHHA'S AGENT SUPPORT NADIRKHAN

PESHAWAR CITY, June 3.

Swarms of locusts visited the Kabul valley causing serious damage to crops.

It is alleged that Mr. Imamding, the agent of Bachha, is apparently not much enamoured of Bacha's cause and chances of success and is supporting General Nadir Khan.

General Gulamnabi Khan is unperturbed at the news of Amanullah's flight from Kandahar and is reported busy with his plans of offensive on Kabul.—Free Press.

TRANSFER OF PROPERTY BILLS

—:o:—

REPORT READY

SIMLA, June 4.

The Select Committee's report on the Transfer of Property main and supplementary amendment Bills, were signed this morning by all the members, including Mian Shah Niwaz, who arrived yesterday. The reports are unanimous.—A. P.

MEXICAN GENERAL KILLED

—:o:—

LONDON, June 4.

Mexico City.—A message from Chepultepec Castle states that General Enrique Goroztieta Chief of Christeros, whose battle-cry is "Long Live Christ the King", has been killed in the fight with the Federal troops, and that seventy of his followers died with him. Goroztieta's army has long caused trouble in the Jalisco district.—Reuter.

MAHARASTRA FOLLOWS BARDOLI'S LEAD

Seething Discontent Among Peasants.

—:o:—

LEADERS CONSULT VALLABHBHAI PATEL.

BOMBAY, June 4.

Some of the leaders of Maharashtra are reported to be preparing for a repetition of the Bardoli history in their Province. It is understood that Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, M.L.A., L. B. Bhopatkar, some members of the Bombay Legislative Council and leaders of the agriculturists in Deogad, Baglan, Alibag and Malegaon talukas have approached Mr. Vallabhai Patel for advice on the best way of redressing the grievances of agriculturists in these talukas with regard to the revised settlement. Mr. Patel has agreed to meet them in Bombay on the 16th instant to discuss the position.

IN KHANDESH DISTRICT.

Last week Mr. Patel toured the Khandesh District and it is stated, had an opportunity of estimating the strength of feeling among the agriculturists against the new assessment. He referred to the Land Revenue problem in the course of his speeches during the tour and at the Khandesh District Conference he stressed the necessity of a thorough revision of the Land Revenue Code.

PALGHAR JOINS THE RANKS

Meanwhile the agriculturists of Palghar Taluka have joined those of Bassein, Alibag, Baglan and other talukas who have already entered their protest against the increased assessment. Nearly a thousand peasants from this taluka met in Conference on Sunday last at Palghar with Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar in the chair and demanded that revenue should not be collected according to the revised assessment rates and that the difference between the old and new assessments levied in Bombay Presidency during the last ten years should be refunded. Those present at the Conference included Mr. Mahadeo Desai, while messages of sympathy were received from Messrs. R. G. Pradhan. J. C. Swami Narayan, H. B. Shivdasani and S. A. Brelvi.

BARDOLI SHOWS THE WAY.

Mr. Bhopatkar in his presidential address declared that there was general discontent throughout Gujerat and Maharashtra against the increased assessment, which he held was unwarranted. He said Bardoli had shown them the way to fight such enhancement.

REFUND INCREASED ASSESSMENT.

The Conference passed the following among other resolutions:—"As it has been proved by the Report of the Bardoli Inquiry Committee that the data for the increased assessment in the Bombay Presidency are incorrect, this Conference demands that Government should not levy the revised assessment in the Presidency and should refund the difference between the old and revised assessments levied anywhere in the Presidency within the last ten years and that revision settlement wherever in progress should be suspended so long as the Land Revenue Code is not suitably amended."

WANTED INDEPENDENT INQUIRY.

The Conference requested Government to appoint an independent Committee to inquire into the complaints of the Palghar taluka agriculists and gave complete support to the agriculturists of Bassein. Baglan and other talukas.—A. P.

ASSAM LABOUR ? A SLAVERY

—:o:—

A GERMAN RESEARCH IN INDIA

DR. PARANJPYE'S VIEWS

LONDON, June 4.

Geneva.—It will be remembered Furtwangler German, recently toured through India and brought together his impressions and had denounced Assam plantations as resembling slavery and demanded committee to investigate whole problem of labour in east. Dr. Paranjpye before International Labour Commission twitted Furtwangler as mere globe-trotter ignorant but greatly daring as claiming to know India's soul after winter tour. Paranjpye added, N. M. Joshi who was present certainly knew Indian labour conditions better.—Free Press.

Chittagong June 3.—The Transportation Superintendent, A. B. Railway, wires: Owing to derailment of a down goods train at mile 448, Jamguro station on A.B. Railway at 3/15 hours, the line is blocked and transhipment will be necessary.—Free Press.

SUDDEN COLLAPSE OF HOUSE

—:o:—

17 PERSONS BURIED UNDER DEBRIS

TRAGIC ACCIDENT AT LAHORE

LAHORE, June 4.

It is reported that yesterday, at a Bhadrakali fair a house collapsed suddenly, burying 17 persons—11 boys and 6 girls under the debris. A hue and cry was raised, whereupon a large crowd assembled. Volunteers of the Railway Sewa Samiti also arrived and with great difficulty unearthed the buried persons, all of whom were badly injured.—Free Press.

LONDON, June 3.

The Southern Railway announce that all vaccination restriction on the British visitors to France will be removed on 6th instant.—Reuter.

MANMAD BOMB CASE JUDGMENT

—:o:—

Accused Sentenced to 7 Years' R. I:

NASIK, June 4.

Judgment was delivered by Mr. A. S. R. Maclin, Sessions Judge, Nasik, in the Manmad Bomb Case to-day.

He held that both the accused were guilty and sentenced Harandra Bhattacharji to undergo rigorous imprisonment for seven years under the Explosives Act, two years under the Railway Act and one year under the Arms Act, the sentences to run concurrently.

Similarly, the second accused, Manmohan Gupta, was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment for aiding and abetting the first accused.

Both the accused received the sentence cheerfully and Manmohan exclaimed: "God bless your honour" on hearing the sentence.

It is learnt that accused intend to appeal to the High Court.

NEW YORK.

New York, June 3.

New York Market opened 2 points lower for July delivery and remained firm on higher Liverpool advices. On Western buying and covering by shorts the Market advanced to 37 points and closed strong July quoting 18.40—34 points up.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Bombay, June 4.

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Head Office, Liverpool:—

1-6-29. —"Cotton—weather mixed but crop advance appears normal on average. Sentiment bearish and outside influences discouraging bull speculation."

Our Cable to our Liverpool Office dated 1st June:—

"What is your opinion regarding buying cotton?"

Our Liverpool Office replying cabled on 3rd June:—

"June generally favourable to crop progress. Would only buy on declines."

3-6-29:—"Steady on better export inquiry and further rains in East Mississipi."

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following Cable from their Head Office, Liverpool:—

1-6.29.—"Wheat—Bennet estimates U. S. Winter Wheat condition 82.6 against ten years average 78 per cent. Canadian outlook favourable due to recent rains. Cannot see any bullish factor for the moment."

3-6-29.—"Chicago reports heavy short covering on rumour that Hoover will use Farm Relief Funds to maintain prices."

SUGAR.

1.6.29:—"Supplies on hand and in sight about 950,000 Tons larger than year ago but prices considerably lower and think little risk long position at present levels."

Messrs. Drennan & Co., have received the following special messages:—

(1) Messrs. A. Norden and Co., New York:—"Weather unfavourable, acts oversold."

(2) Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co., Liverpool:—"Market advanced in consequence of unfavourable weather for growing crop. Better demand for actual."

NEW YORK.

New York. 10-55 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	18.31—.07
October	18.48
January	18.67—.02
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
July	18.22—.13
October	18.39—.08
January	18.60—.02

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, June 3.

July	18.40+.24
October	18.60+.24
December	18.74+.24
January	18.79+.25
March	18.90+.24
Middling Spot	18.75+.25

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, June 3.

July	
October	Closed
Middling Spot	

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, June 3.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	3,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	2,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	8,000

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, June 3.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £8/5/0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £16/17/6
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.
Shipment Sellers June £18/15/0

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, June 3.

Demand Bills 481.43

—NEW INDIA—

ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

Capital Authorised	Rs.	5,00,00,000
„ Subscribed	„	3,56,03,275
„ Paid-up	„	71,21,055
TOTAL FUNDS	„	1,27,80,246

Insure now, before you suffer loss.

Fire, Life, Marine, Burglary, Motor Car.

Personal Accident, All Risks (Jewellery) Etc., Etc.

Call at the Office,
Central Bank Building,
Esplanade Road:
General Manager R. J. DUFF

LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, June 30.

Market remains steady throughout this afternoon and closed strong July 9.84. To-days sales were 15,000 bales. Saturday's sales were only 4000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

	Opening	Closing.
June		9.84+.02
July	9.70	9.84
August		9.85+.01
September		9.84
October	9.69	9.81—.03
November		9.78—.04
December		9.78—.04
January	9.68	9.79—.04
February		9.80—.04
March	9.73	9.82—.05
April		9.83—.05
May	9.75	9.84—.05
June		9.83 .06
Middling Spot		10.03—.17

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, June 3.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	15,000
Sales on Speculation	6,500
Sales of East Indian Cotton	50

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3.

	To-day's Closing
Scinde, Fully Good	6.10—.10
Scinde, Fine	6.35—.10
Scinde, Superfine	6.60—.10
Bengal, Good	5.85—.10
Bengal, Fully Good	6.10—.10
Bengal, Fine	6.35—.10
Oomra, Good	6.60—.10
Oomra, Fully Good	6.90—.10
Oomra, Fine	7.20—.10
Broach, Fully Good	8.05—.10
Broach, Fine	8.30—.10
Broach, Superfine	8.55—.10

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, June 3.

July	16.49+.17
October	16.73+.18
November	16.68+.18
January	16.98+22
March	17.07+.22
May	17.07+22
Sakellarids, F.G.F., Spot.	17.05+20

LINSEED

London, June 3.

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £16/17/6
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.
Shipment Sellers July/Aug. £16/17/6
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Shipment Hull Sellers June/July £15/5/0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Shipment Sellers June/July £17/17/6

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 3.

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivery Sellers July/Aug. 28/
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.
Delivery Paid and further buyer Sept./Dec. 28/-

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, June 3.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality), Spot 16-3/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 3.

Silver.—Market Closed Quiet.

Spot	24-3/16
Forward	24.1/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 3.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4/4/11-1/2
Interest, Day to Day Loans 4 p.c.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 p.c.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 3.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-5/16 p.c.
Bank Bills, 6 months 5-7/16 p.c.
Fine Trade Bills (3 months 5.3/4 p.c
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 6-1/4 p.c.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, June 3.

T T Berlin on London	20.33-7/8
T T Amsterdam on London	12.07-1/2
T T Brussels on London	34.92
T T Madrid on London	Closed
T T Milan on London	92.66
T T Berne on London	25.19
T T Paris on London	124.07
T T London on Prague	163.71

LONDON METALS.

London, June 3.

Copper, Braziers	£98
Yellowmetal	£75
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£23-7/8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£13.1/4
Tin, English Ingots	£198-1/2

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 3

Chartered Bank of India A. and C.	£19-1/2
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register.)	£132-1/2
National Bank	£60
Eastern Bank	£6-3/4
Funding Loan 4 p.c.	£87.7/8
Conversion Loan	£77-1/4
Indian Loan 5-1/2 p.c.	£101-1/2
Rupee Paper 3-1/2 p.c.	£62
Indian Stock 3 p.c. Sterling Loan	£57-3/4
Indian Stock 3-1/2 p.c. Sterling Loan	£67-3/4
Consols	£54-7/8
War Loan 5 p.c.	£101/3/8
Victory Bonds 4 p.c.	£92-1/2

BOMBAY.

June 4.

Local market opened firm on on strong advance of New York market. At the opening July Broach was Rs. 330. It touched Rs. 330 1/2 and remained firm throughout the afternoon. At 5-30 the market closed as under:—

Broach July/Aug. Rs. 329 1/4.
New Broach April-May Rs. 340.
Oomra July/Aug. Rs. 285.
New Oomra April/May Rs. 302 1/2
Bengal July/Aug Rs. 229.
New Bengal April/May Rs. 252.

READY MARKET.

In ready market there was fair demand of Khandesh and Berar. Small business was done in fine Broach and other varieties.

DAILY ROOM RATE

Bombay, June 4.

Bengal 253 D.-J.
Bengal 230 July.
Broach 340 A.-M.
Broach 330 J.-A.
Umra 302 D.-J.
Umra 288 July.

SPOT RATES.

	Bombay, June 4.			
Bengal	243	238	230	223
Sind	245	240	232	225
Punjab	240	235	227	220
Rajputana	243	238	230	223
Broach	342	337	330	325
S. D.	357	352	345	340
P. A.	342	337	330	325
Dholera	330	325	318	313
Kaladgin	334	329	322	317
Cutch	352	347	340	330
Surat	417	412	405	400
Rajpipla	412	407	400	395
Umra No. 3 301	295	288	273	
C. P. No. 1 321	315	308	293	
C. P. No. 2 311	305	298	283	
Khandesh		263	248	
Mathia		243	228	218
Southern-Western				322

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, June 4.

100	G G Kesha and Co., Viramgaon	323
100	G G Kesha and Co., Akola	268
100	G G Kesha and Co., Khandwa	270
100	G G Kesha and Co., Sindhkheda	262
100	G G Kesha and Co., Arvi	285
100	G G Kesha and Co., Palej	325
100	G G Kesha and Co., Amraoti	273
100	Volkart Bros., Bir	250
100	Volkart Bros., Sailu	255
100	Currimbhai, Tirupur	425
200	Patel Cotton and Co., Nagar	255
100	L. K. Vasanji, Arvi	287
200	C. V. Jagjivan and Co., Itola Yellow	250
200	Jagjivan Ujamshi, Katol	302
200	Jetha Devji and Co., Savdha	242
100	Vasanji Mavji and Co., Dhuri	243

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 4.

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 71/3

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 91-14-0.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 91/12

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 84/2

4-1/2 per cent bonds due 1934 Rs 96/11

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94/10

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99-0.

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/11

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100-14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55 Rs. 101/13/6.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/9

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/9

6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107/9.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/4

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 80/-.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 80/-.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 108/8

6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 100.

FORWARD RATE:—19th June sett. 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 70-14-0. 5 per cent 1945-55 Rs 101-12-0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet and Dull.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, June 4.

3 Months Discounts 5 5/16 per cent.
6 months discounts 5 7/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per
Money Call 3 1/2 per cent.
One month 3-3/4 per cent.
Three months 4 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Quiet.
Imperial Bank of India rate 6 per cent.

Tone of Silver Market closed quiet. Continent sold. India also sold but bought at the decline. Buyers satisfied

BULLION

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd.)

SILVER.

Bombay, June 4.

London Ready 24/4.
London Forward 24/4.
China Ready op. 2/4/7, clo. 2/4/3.
American 52/10
Ready 55/6.
Jeth op. 55/6, lowest 54/13 clo. 55.
Asad op. 55/2, lowest 54/9, clos. 54/12.
Tejimandi:—
Jeth 1/1/-
Asad 1/10/-

GOLD.

Bombay, June 4.

Ready 21/7.
Jeth 21/7.
Asad 21/7/6.
N. City 21/10/3
Naran Manor 21/9/.

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, June 4.

The Market has ruled steady but quiet to-day with the following closing quotations:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/4/6 per cwt.
Transhipment Rs. 8/2/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment June Rs. 8/0/6 per cwt. F. B.H.
Shipment July-Sept. Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Octo-Dec. Rs. 7/13/6 per cwt. F.B.H.
Shipment Jan-March Rs. 8/1 per cwt. F.B.H.
B.R.B. Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 13/3/6 per cwt.
Refined Beet Sugar:—
Ready Rs. 12/14/6 per cwt.
Tone:—Quiet.

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	1-6-29.	Since 1st Sept. This year.
Khandesh	635	357,939
Central India	379	365,568
Barsi & Nagar	410	243,549
Hyderabad-Gaorani	....	83,172
Berar	1,887	753,807
Central Provinces	551	375,573
Total Oomras	3,862	2,179,608
Dholera	4,387	159,461
N.-W. Provinces	21	60,959
Rajputana	179	42,682
Sind-Punjab	196	124,816
Broach	436	188,035
Coompta & Dharwar	1,683	80,618
Westerns-Northerns	238	23,347
Cocoanada	....	5
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	324	29,106
Persian	....	1,646
American	....	4,408
Egyptian & African	100	75,925
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	....	10
Total	11,426	2,980,626

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, June 4.

In full-pressed Bales.	1st Sept. to 30th May. 1-6-29.	This year.
Europe	3,259	733,773
Japan & China	1,200	1,409,147
Coast Ports	....	17,116
Up-country by Rail	....	103,940
Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan	....	101,058
Total	4,459	2,365,034

APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, June 4.

	Ready Red	Ready leafy.	Average
Bengal Superfine	240/45	....	....
Bengal Fine	235/37	....	....
Bengal F.G.	230	....	215
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235/37	....	....
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	228/30	....	215
Wardha-Hingt Fine	300	....	275
Nagpur Savner Fine	300	....	275
Yeotmal Fine	290	....	265
Arvi Fine	285/90	....	270
Amraoti Fine	280/85	....	260
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	275/80	250/55	....
Mulkapur Fine	235	....	210
Khandesh Fine	250	....	230
Muthia Fine	235	215/20	....
Mathia F.G.	225	....	210
Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S.	295	....	260
Purna F.G.G.S.	285	....	260
Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S.	285	....	260
Indore-Ujjain Fine	280	260/70	....
Burwah Sanavad Fine	280/85	....	2 0
Surat Fine	....	....	....
Broach Fine	....	....	....
Broach F.G.	....	....	....
Westerns M.G.	....	....	....
Cambodia	385	....	....
Miraj-Sangli	....	....	....
Compta Good	....	....	....
Jinja	235	....	....
Busoga	475	....	....

GOVERNMENT PAPER

BIG SHORT SALES IN 3½ PERCENT

Very heavy short sales are reported in 3-1/2 per cent. Government paper. Operators in the security market consider that the terms of the new loan, to be announced in a few days will be more attractive to the investors and on this ground the operators have enormous short sales. They expect that 3-1/2 cent. paper will be quoted at Rs. 68. It is reported that forward sales in 3-1/2 per cent. total more than half a crore of rupees.

MESSRS. SPRINGMAN & CO'S REPORT

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. in their report dated Liverpool 11th May state:—

American.—Prices recovered early during the past week, but later again eased down. Temperatures in the South began to rise and further indication of cleaing weather soon caused Southern and Wall Street selling. Beneficial rains in Western Texas also helped the reaction, although support was broader.

Trade activity is at a high level and cotton continues to move into consumption at a good rate. The improvement is trade prospects also might be felt more sharply, were it not for weather considerations forming the controlling market factor. As it is, the crop is certainly doing well and weather, save for a brief spell, seems to have favoured the plant. A good start and early development no doubt make for a large yield, but even with a full 5 per cent. increase in acreage it would be dangerous to assume a correspondingly large crop. There are many and varied trials throughout the balance of the season yet to be overcome that are capable of causing serious loss both to yield and quality. Any shortage in these would quickly revive interest in the available supply which at the most will barely allow of a safe margin in the event of the crop being late. As the market is largely under the influence of weather reports, it is probable that erratic fluctuations will continue for the present. But in view of the excellent start the crop has made, unless something unexpected occurs, we are still of the opinion expressed in our last market letter, i.e. that depressed markets seem likely to continue and that any recovery in prices will be only temporary.

LEWIS AND JONES

Messrs. Lewis & Jones, Bombay received the following quotations by cable from their London agents:

Names	Latest Prices.
Millar's Timber & Trading Co. Ord.	0 15 0
London Tin Syndicate Ordy	3 5 0
Nundydroog Gold Co. Ordy.	0 15 6
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 11 6
Attock Oil	2 18 9
Associated Portland Cement	1 7 0
Underground Electric Railways	1 3 6
Electric Supply Corporation	2 16 3
Snia Viscosa	0 18 9
Beira Railways	1 5 0...
Calico Printers	1 6 0
Marconi International Marine	3 2 6
Rhodesian & General Asbestos Corpn.	5 16 3
James Finlay Ordy	5 6 10-1/2
General Electric Ord	2 11 0
London & Thames Haven Oil Wharves	4 1 3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 6 6
International Rys. of C. America Ord.	doll. 44-1/2
Malayalam Plantations	1 15 0
British Burma Petroleum	0 7 3
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	4 3 9
Margarine Union	4 13 9
Pahang Consolidated Ordy.	0 9 9
African Asbestos Trust	0 17 0

Market firm higher prices expected.

Stock of Rubber in London 31,539.

Increase on week 646.

OILS & CAKES.

(THE TATA OIL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.)
EX-GODOWN BOMBAY.
Bombay, June 4.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 534/- per ton.
Filtered Mowra Oil Ready Rs. 565/- per ton.
Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 112/- per ton.

Stimulation, Protection,
and a face powder which clings

Stimulating and invigorating to the pores, Icilma Cream gives perfect protection to the skin against heat, wind, time, and is the ideal base for Face Powder. The delicately fragrant Icilma Face Powder clings perfectly and does not clog the pores.

VANISHING CREAM.

Icilma Cream is the lightest, most refreshing cream in the world, and is guaranteed to contain the unique Natural Spring Water from Austria. In choice of two perfumes, Bouquet or Magnolia.

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Icilma Powder really clings, despite the effects of heat or moisture. Perfumed subtly with the rarest of floral essences, and packed in a delightful box. Two shades, Naturelle and Crème.

Icilma
CREAM and FACE POWDER

Bring out that Hidden Charm

HOW can you look your best if you do not bring out the best that is in your hair?

Beautiful hair is simply healthy, well-*nourished* hair. The roots must not be starved. If you want your hair to be plentiful, lustrous and easy to manage, use KOKO. All the ingredients necessary to feed, cleanse and stimulate the scalp and to produce a vigorous growth of beautiful hair are in this famous preparation. Buy a bottle to-day.

THROUGHOUT THE EAST

KOKO is famous in every part of the East, not only for its unrivalled properties in promoting a healthy and luxuriant growth of beautiful hair, but as a delightfully fresh and invigorating dressing in trying climatic conditions.

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Of Chemists, Stores, etc., throughout the East. (English Prices 1/6, 3/- & 5/6 per bottle)

KOKO MARICOPAS Co., Ltd., 16, Bevis Marks, London, E.C.3.

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

June 4.

Seminole, Blaire, New York.
India, Boggiano, Genoa.
Neidenfels, Unger, Hamburg.
Rubenfels, Winless, Hamburg.
Olivbank, Jones, New York.

DEPARTURES.

June 5.

Risaldar, Jones, Calcutta.
West Henaker, Lambert, Calcutta.
Bengal Maru, Kusano, Kobe.
Karapara, Miller, Durban.
Yuki Maru, Watanabe, Kobe.
Pilsna, Petris, Trieste.

LOADING.

June 4.

Steamer Rabenfels for Hamburg.
Steamer Seminole for New York.
Steamer Crosshill for Rangoon.

S S Rubenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Seminole arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S India:—The M Italiana steamer India arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo.

S S Neidenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Rubenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Rabenfels:—The L Edward Ltd steamer Rabenfels arrived in harbour yesterday from Hamburg with a general cargo.

S S Olivbank:—The F F Campbell Co's steamer Olivbank arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Risaldar:—The T M Co's steamer Risaldar will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta, with ballast.

S S West Hanaker:—The L Edward Ltd steamer West Hanaker will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Calcutta with a general cargo.

S S Bengal Maru:—The N Y K steamer Bengal Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

S S Yuki Maru:—The N Y K steamer Yuki Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe with a general cargo.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Karapara:—The B I S N Co's mail steamer Karapara will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

AUSTRIAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Pilsna:—The Lloyd T Co's steamer Pilsna will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Trieste, etc., with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra

on 11 April, 2017

SHIPPING

P.&O.British India.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. & O SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929		All vessels	
8 June	Morea		11,000
15 ,,	Razmak	will	10,954
22 ,,	Mooltanx		10,602
29 ,,	Rawalpindi		20,847
6 July	Rajputana	now	16,619
13 ,,	Mantua		16,568
20 ,,	Maloja x		10,946
27 ,,	Kaiser-i-Hind	sail	20,837
3 Aug	Ranpura		11,518
10 ,,	Macedonia		16,601
17 ,,	Nalderax	direc	11,120
24 ,,	Razmak		16,088
31 ,,	Malwax		10,602
7 Sept.	Rawalpindi	from	21,000
14 ,,	Narkundax		16,619
21 ,,	Rajputana		16,572
28 ,,	Morea	Bombay	16,518
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India		10,946
12 ,,	Mantua	without	19,648
19 ,,	Kaisar-i-Hind		10,946
26 ,,	Razmak @		11,518
2 Nov.	Ranpura	transhlp	10,602
9 ,,	Maloja x		16,601
6 ,,	Ranchi		20,837
23 ,,	Macedonia	ment	16,550
30 ,,	Razmak		11,120
7 Dec.	Nalderax		10,602
14 ,,	Viceroy of India	at	16,088
21 ,,	Rawalpindi		19,648
28 ,,	Morea	Aden	16,619
			410,95

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

a Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through Steamers from Australia have limited accomodation for passengers from India.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£76
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney.

Period of availability 16 Weeks Sailings approximately every month.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

Dateabout	Steamers	Tons.
1929		
25th July	Dumana	8427
15th Aug.	Domala	8442

These two vessels are one class ships Fares as follows:—

	Single:	Return
Bombay to Plymouth	A £64	£112
	B £60	£105
	C £56	£98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date About1929			
7 A.M.			
7th June.	Ranpura	Colombo, and Australia.	
16th ,,	Kidderpore	Straits China and Japan.	
21st ,,	Naldera	Colombo and Australia.	
5th July	Malwa	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
19th ,,	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia	
2nd Aug.	Morea	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
16th ,,	Comorin	Colombo and Australia	
30th ,,	Mantua	Colombo Straits China and Japan	
13th Sept.	Maloja	Colombo and Australia	
27th ,,	Macedonia	Colombo Straits China and Japan	

a Cargo only.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave.
aBengal Maru	5396	17 May	5 June
aYuki Maru	3132	29 May	5 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	,, ,,	@12 ,,
Tamba Maru	5845	2 June	13 ,,
Hakozaki Maru	10500	,, ,,	@26 ,,
aPenang Maru	5214	17 June	30 ,,
Hakusan Maru	10400	,, ,,	@10July
Sado Maru	5898	29 June	13 ,,
Kitano Maru	8000	,, ,,	@ 24July
aTottori Maru	5973	16 July	28 ,,

aDo not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons	Leave. Colombo	Arrive. Marseille
Katori Maru	10000	13 June	1 July
Ateuta Maru	8000	27 ,,	15 ,,
Kashima Maru	10000	11 July	29 July.

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hong-Kong.	From Kobe.
Korea Maru	20000	26 June	3 July.
Shinyo Maru	22000	10 July.	17 ,,

Other are Orient-Seattle, South American (East and West Coast) and Japan Australia Services.

Reduced combined through fares.
Cheapest Round-the-World tour rates and other fares, full particulars of which are furnished on application to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
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Ballard Estate Bombay

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Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN.

B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT.
136497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tele. No. 22997.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF TUTICORIN COLOMBO MADRAS CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
5th June.	Karapara	East & South Africa.
6th ,, about	Baroda	Buareh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
6th ,,	Ellora	Mombasa and Zanzibar.
7th ,,	Vasna	Buareh via Karachi Passengers embark 9-30 Thursday night

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500- only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Thurs Fridays, every week. The departure of the Karachi-Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.- Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road Fort, BOMBAY.

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Publishers Madras.

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Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

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25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:—

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

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TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT purchase PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST, charge only Rs. 125. Weekly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 10. Monthly Cotton forecast, charge only Rs. 30.

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N.B.—Life Member's charge Rs. 500 only once—Life Member is entitled to get all foarecasts free of charge for whole life time.

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Allahabad Bank Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1865.
Affiliated to the P. and O. Banking Corporation Ltd.

	Rs.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
Reserve Fund	44,50,000

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Branches and Sub-Agencies.	
Agra.	Lahore.
Allahabad.	Lahore City.
Allahabad. City.	Lucknow.
Amritsar.	Lucknow City.
Bareilly.	Aminabad Park. Lucknow.
Benares.	Lyallpur.
Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
Cawnpore.	Mussoorie.
City.	Muttra.
Chandausi.	Nagpur
Dehra Dun.	Naini Tal
Delhi.	Patna.
Fyzabad.	Rae Bareli.
Gorakpur.	Raipur.
Hapur.	Rangoon.
Hathras.	Shahjahanpur.
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The P. & O. Banking Corporation, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank, Limited.

Banking business of every description transacted on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882.)
HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES: Bullion Exchange (Shaikh Memon Street, Bombay), Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.
LONDON AGENTS.
THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0(
RESERVE FUND	86,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2 1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

Yokohama Specie Bank Limited.

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA.
(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

	Yen
Subscribed Capital	100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	100,000,000
Reserve Fund	105,500,000

BRANCHES:

Alexandria	Karachi	Jaseir
Batavia	Kobe	Saigon
Bombay	London	Seattle
Buenos Aires	Los Angeles	Singapore
	Lyons	Shimonoseki
Calcutta	Manila	Sourabaya
Canton	Marunouchi (Tokio)	San Francisco
Changchun	Nagasaki	Samarang
Dairen	Newchwang	Shanghai
Fengtien	New York	Sydney
Hamburg	Nagoya	Tientsin
Hankow	Osaka	Tokyo
Harbin	Pekin	Tsinan
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Rio de Janeiro	Vladivostock
Kai Yuan		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. opened for approved customers an interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO,
Manager.

BANKING.

Bank of Baroda Ld.

Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of H. H. the Maharaja Gackwar.
(Registered under the Baroda Companies Act III of 1897.)

Capital Subscribed	Rs. 60,00,000
Capital Called-up	Rs. 30,00,000
Reserve Fund	Rs. 23,00,000

HEAD OFFICE.
MANDVI, BARODA.
BRANCHES.
Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Navsari, Mehsana, Surat, Bombay, Dabhoi, Petlad, Patan, Sidhpur, Afreli, Kallol, Dwarka Kadi and Kadjan.

DIRECTORS:
Sir Lalubhai Samaldas, Kt., C.I.E., (Chairman.)
Raj Ratna Sheth Maganbhai P. Haribhakti (Nagar Sheth, Baroda.
Sheth Durgaprasad Shambhuprasad Lagkari (Mill Agent, Ahmedabad.)
Bhaskarrao V. Mehta, Esq., M.A., LL.B.
Maganlal H. Kantavala, Esq., M. A. (Agent,) The Maharaja Mills Co., Ltd., Baroda.
R. B. Govindbhai Mathibhai Desai, Naib Dewan, Baroda.
Mr. Manilal B. Nanawati, B.A., LL.B., M.A. (Penn.), Sar Subs, Baroda State, Baroda.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of Rs. 2 1/2 per cent. per annum from 1st January to 30th June and at 2 per cent. from 1st July to 31st December and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon. It also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stock, at moderate charges particulars of which may be learnt on application.

SAVINGS BANK.
Deposits received and interest allowed at 3 3/4 per cent. per annum.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
Sums of Rs. 300 and over accepted at 4 per cent., by transfer from Savings Bank accounts subject to three months' notice of withdrawal. Rules on application.

C. E. RANDLE,
General Manager.

A Road to perfect health can very easily be secured by going through KAMSHASTRA
A book of 150 pages sent gratis and Post free.
Atank Nigrah Pharmacy.
Jamnagar, (Kathiawar.)

SAVE EYES of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular Lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Re. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:
NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.
Agents:—Kemp and Co., Charni Road, Bombay; J. Tirath and Co., Bunder Road, Karachi.
Tele. Address: "Ulear", Kandi.

WHEN YOU SPEND SO MUCH For Your Clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic tailors.
Araujo Fernandes & Co.
Merchant Tailors,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Insure with the Pioneers of Life Assurance work in Benga
THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, LTD. (Est. 1891.)
No Share-holders No Capitalists. TRUSTEE — GOVT. OFFICIAL TRUSTEE. Claims paid over Rs. 550,000 Insurance fund over Rs. 400,000
Compare with others its GREAT AGE, SECURITY, Management and Absolutely the lowest rates.
CASH BONUS in the shape of difference of premium with the Bonus giving offices with every payment of premium.
For particulars apply to:—
P. C. RAY, M.A., B.L., Secretary, 309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.
AGENCY APPLICATIONS INVITED.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers who do not receive their copy of "The Chronicle" in time are requested kindly to furnish the following information to the Manager, Subscription Department:—

Name of Subscriber .....

Address .....

Register No. .....

Date of paper ..... Time of delivery .....

INSURANCE.

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.
PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.
UNSURPASSED BONUS!
Bonus per W. Life Rs. 22-1/2 — 1000 p.a. End Rs. 18.
Strongest Reserves!!
(1) Life Assurance Fund. Rs. 10,64,993.
(2) Total Undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.
NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
or agency and other particulars please apply.

East AND West INSURANCE Co., Ltd.
Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY
Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in LifeInsurance
Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.
Several new attractive plans.
Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions.
For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the:—
SECRETARIES Bombay.

THE Bombay Life ASSURANCE CO., LTD. (Established in India 1908)
It will be worth your while to obtain a copy of the Prospectus of the 'BOMBAY LIFE' before insuring your life elsewhere.
Excellent prospects to Agents:
For particulars please write to:—
J. L. MEHTA, Manager.
73-75, Apollo St., Bombay.

Make : : : Your Money : Work for You.
YOU can secure a neat safe, holding both coins nd notes by becoming a SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITOR with us. We retain the key and as often as you bring it to us, the safe is opened and the contents deposited in your name.
The man on a small salary, who can save but a small amount each month, will find this an admirable plan.
THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No.——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—One experienced SPINNING MASTER. Pay according to qualifications, highest Rs. 500/- per mensem. Apply with testimonials to Post Box No. 2298, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1659.

WANTED—Respectable agents to sell shares of an European managed TEA GARDEN and COAL Mine on handsome terms. Applications from spare time workers are also considered. Apply to the Bengal Mercantile Agency, 21 Baneapuker Road, Calcutta.

WANTED—All to learn Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER CO., 321, Hornby Road, Fort.
A R1633

WANTED—A B.T., or S.T.C. TEACHER for a Local High School. Apply to Box No. 2294, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1649.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY HINDU GRADUATE, having school teaching experience for private matriculation student, daily two hours. Apply Box No. 2296, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1652.

WANTED—A Tamil knowing LADY to teach a girl of 7. Knowledge of English, music, etc. also necessary. Two hours work every day. Apply to: K. S. R. IYER, Tukaram Building, Tardeo Road, Grant Road.
A 32291

SITUATION WANTED.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT by a Gujrati gentleman as Manager, Salesman, General Clerk, and Typist. Six years' experience of Business and Office Routine. Apply stating salary to Box No. 2290, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R1629

HOUSES AND FLATS TO LET.

TO BE LET—Small and big flats to vegetarian Hindus at Chowpaty "Baboolal Mansion," for particulars apply there top floor.
C R1661

LOAN.

LOANS.—Any amount without limit advanced against the security of Jewellery on reasonable and fair terms, no brokers entertained. Apply Box No. 355, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

EDUCATIONAL.

WANTED—STUDENTS for learning Shorthand by Post within 30 days. Only 9 characters and 3 rules. Success guaranteed. Prospectus one anna. DESAI SHORTHAND SCHOOL. Bhow's Street, Ahmedabad.

NARMADA SHANKER HARJIVAN JOSHI, VIDYARTHI BHUVAN—Applications from students studying fori higher standards are invited on or before 10th June, 1929. Apply for rules and regulations and printed application form to the Hon. Superintendent, N. H Vidyarthi Bhuvan, Girgaum, Bombay.
R1657

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS. Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.
M W. S.

PROFESSIONS.

PATH TO HAPPINESS—peace and prosperity. The shortest and the quickest route. Cost four anna stamps (Post free). Apply to N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune-teller, Empire Bldg., Horuby Road, Fort, Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.

BEST DARJEELING PEKOE TEA, 5 lbs. Rs. 5-8-0., 10 lbs. Rs. 10-0-0. Delivery free. R. N. DAGA & BROS., Kalimpong.
T R1658.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 58-0-
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the DEBENTURE STOCK TRANSFER REGISTER and the REGISTER OF DEBENTURE STOCKHOLDERS will be CLOSED from 17th day of June to 30th day of June, 1929, (both days inclusive) for preparation of Interest Warrants.

R. H. PARKER,
Secretary.

Bombay, 1st June, 1929.
32307

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Nippon Yusen Kaisha's s.s. "TAMBA MARU", are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 2nd June, 1929, from Japan via Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Penang and Colombo and requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged in or doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within seven days from the date of discharge. Capt. J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag Cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Nippon Yusen Kaisha.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

—:o:—

REVISION OF COAL RATES OVER THE G. I. P. RAILWAY.

WITH effect from 1st June, 1929, coal, coke and patent fuel for the public will be charged over the G. I. P. Railway at the revised scales of rates shown in the G. I. P. Railway Special Rate Circular No. 13 of 23-5-1929, copies of which can be had at four annas each on application to the Chief Traffic Manager, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay. These revised scales will supersede existing scales on and from June 1st, 1929.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 30-5-29.
32299

BANKING.

Imperial Bank of India.

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.
BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

	Rs.
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	5,22,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta. Bombay. Madras.
LOCAL BRANCHES
Byculla Branch—Bellasis Road.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction Sandhurst and Charni Roads.
LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E.C. 2.
BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at interest.
SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.
GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions. The purchase and sale of Government Securities undertaken at all Branches for the public generally.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.
Sterling and Rupee Letters of Credit Issued.
Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney etc, may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE ROYAL YAKUTI

A Wonderful Tonic Restorative.

This Yakuti of life-giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest and richest vegetable drugs. It has wonderful properties in toning up the system. In fact, it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. Price per tin containing 40 pills, Rupees Ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM,
RAJKOT (Kathiawar).
Stocked by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

Get Employed!

Don't be unemployed. If you don't know what to do, read that well-known book CONSULTATORY by S. J. Singh, M.A., which gives details about ALL the avenues where one can employ himself. It is issued in 3 big volumes and priced at Rs. 10/- only (V. P. extra). Order NOW from:—

S. J. SINGH & CO., MUTTRA, 2
List of Contents sent free upon request.
R. 1582

AUCTION SALES

Messrs. BENNETT & CO..

AUCTION SALE OF FIRE DAMAGED TINNEVILLY (TUTICORIN) COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 5th instant, sell by Public Auction at 12-30 noon (S. T.), on the Jetha No. K 147 of Messrs. Ralli Bros., Sewree Cotton Depot, on account of the concerned:—

10 full pressed bales Tinnevilly (Tuticorin) Cotton (damaged by fire).

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY ARTISTIC FURNITURE

Grand Bona-fide Sale at Chuckla Street near Crawford Market of very old furniture shops of over 80 years in business, belonging to Mr. Allabux Somjee Dossa.

Under instructions from the party closing business Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 5th and FRIDAY, the 7th inst., at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.) each day at 29-33 Chuckla Street, furniture of dining, drawing, verandah, office, library and bed rooms made of first class seasonwood and of latest design, also a large stock of perambulators brass and iron single and double bedsteads, silk lined handsome swings a large lot of tapestry, springs, tiles and various articles for use in furniture. Also sliding and automatic large and small dining tables arm and without arm chairs, low arm and folding arm easy chairs, handsome side boards and dinner wagons, fancy teapoys and hatstands, very valuable silk lined cabinet sofas, rich leather lined and tilting Chesterfield Derby and Sheraton style, drawing room suites, very handsome and of artistic design cabinets and jardineers, etc., etc.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

AUCTION SALE OF 27/96 SHARE, RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST IN VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MUTTON STREET, NULL BAZAR.

Under instructions from Messrs Jehangir & Seervai, Attorneys for Abdullabhai Ibrahimji, Esq., Receiver of the estate of Abdul Hoosein Jafferji Nakara deceased, appointed by the Decretal Order of Reference dated 25th April 1928 in Suit No. 314 of 1928 (Diamba wife of Ebrahim Hussonally vs Sukanbai, widow of Abdul Hoosein Jafferji Nakara and others)) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on SATURDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—27/96 share right, title and interest of Abdul Hoosein Jaferji Nakara deceased in the following property:—

All that piece of Freehold land together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the West side of Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street, Null Bazar ad measuring about 123 6/9 sq. yards bearing Collector's Old No. 3066 New No. 9985, Old Survey No. 952, New Survey No. 4373, Cadastral Survey No. 3681 Bhuleshwar Division and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 7152, formerly Street Nos. 94, 96 now Nos. 108, 110 and bounded on the East by Gulam Mohidin Subedar Street or Mutton Street, on the West by a sweeper's passage, on the North by the house of Noorbhai Boodhabhai and on the South by the house of Chand Mohomed Peermahomed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Jehangir and Seervai, Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 5th, and SUNDAY, 9th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), each day, at 29-33 Chakla Street, very valuable artistic, household and office furniture such as large office writing tables, leather lined revolving and sitting chairs, single and double door almyrahs, artistic zoondahs, dressing tables, dressing chest of drawers, drawing room silk and velvet lined cabinet sofas, silk and leather lined Chesterfield suites, complete, specially made-to-order silk and velvet lined swings with electric lights, brass and iron, double and single bedsteads, corner cabinets, baba perambulators, marble top round tables, dining tables and chairs, mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiters, teapoys, glass door book and show cases, rich baba cradles, carved drawing room suites, loose pieces of tapestry, velvet, fringe, gimp, tassels, tiles, glass beads, brass fittings, telescopic dining table, screws, sofa springs, etc., etc.

The property of well-known furniture merchant, Mr. Allabux Somji Dossa, carrying on business for the last 80 years.

Catalogues will be published and property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 116 BALES STRIPED DRILL NO. 54700 OF FAZALBHOY MILLS.

Messrs. J. S. Mody and Co, will sell by public auction on WEDNESDAY the 5th day of June 1929 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.) by order of Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Sons Ltd. at their Pedhi in Saikh Memon Street and on account and at the risk of the undermentioned defaulting Purchasers:—

On account and at the risk of Mr. Fraim Jacob Fatall.

41 Bales each 25 pieces Striped Drill No. 54700,40 yds of Fazalbhoy Mills.

On account and at the risk of Mr. N. R. Peress.

41 Bales each 25 pieces Striped Drill No. 54700, 40 yds. of Fazalbhoy Mills.

On account and at the risk of Mr. K. H. Hillel.

34 Bales each 25 pieces Striped Drill No. 54700, 40 yds. of Fazalbhoy Mills.

Auction Terms 25 per cent. deposit and delivery within 6 days.

J. S. MODY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 80 CANDIES LOOSE COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE & WATER.

Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 7th June, 1929, at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.) at The Phoenix Mills, Fergusson Road, Lower Parel, by order of the Insurance Office concerned the above mentioned loose cotton.

A deposit of 50 per cent. cash will be required on the lot being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.

AMUSEMENTS

THE CAPITOL DAILY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
THE LATEST
METRO-GOLDWYN-MAYER'S
SUPREME COMEDY
DRAMA
ROOKIES
with
KARL DANE
& GEORGE K. ARTHUR.
Love, Laughter and Thrills—in a Great Film Comedy.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE GIRL ON THE BARGE
TALKING PICTURE!
With 40 per cent Dialogue
60 per cent Sound Effects
featuring
JEAN HERSHOLT
and the Beautiful
SALLY O'NEIL
THRILLS MAGNIFIED BY THE MAGIC OF SOUND!

EMPIRE THEATRE
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
The fascinating Screen Beauty and the famous Tragedienne:—
DOLORES DEL' RIO
In her latest Screen triumph—
RAMONA
A marvellous story of Love—the Love of two men for one woman—and her marriage to both! A vivid Drama told against the stirring background of untamed California

Owing to PUBLIC DEMAND
IMPERIAL CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
Continues for THIRD WEEK
IMPERIAL FILM COMPANY'S
Super Production
"VANISHING HOPES"
—:o:—
DAILY FOUR SHOWS:—
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 p.m. Extra Shows on Sat., Sun. Amas & Bk. Holidays at 3 p.m.
LAST CHANCE—DON'T MISS.

A RECORD SUCCESS
IN
INDIAN CINEMA WORLD
First Indian Successful Serial.
36 Parts—Four Instalments.
Now commencing from to-day the
2nd INSTALMENT
Another 10 Parts.
Krishna's Most Popular Production
HATIM TAI
Featuring All Star Cast
Beautiful Scenery. Costly Settings—Hundreds to help and Thousands for mob Scenes.
2nd Instalment more Powerful than the first one.
COME AND SEE TO-NIGHT AT
Krishna Cinema
DUBASH THEATRE,
New Charni Road.
TIME DAILY:—3, 5, 7, 9, 11 P.M.

The Famous
Oxygen Beauty Aid

GIVING the skin at Oxygen bath is the latest idea in beauty treatments. Ven-Yusa provides this ideal means of preserving and enhancing beauty. It is an exquisite toilet cream which liberates purifying Oxygen into the tissues.

Ven-Yusa is *the* cream for our climate. Used regularly, it keeps the skin wonderfully soft, smooth, and supple. It clears the complexion, gets rid of all the tired little lines and blemishes, and quickly restores youthful freshness and charm to the jaded skin.

Ven-Yusa preserves as well as promotes beauty. It is a most effective preventive against sunburn, chafing, discoloration and prickly heat. A full-size dainty opal jar of this *non-greasy* Ven-Yusa costs only One Rupee.

VEN-YUSA
The Oxygen Cream
Obtainable of all chemists and perfumers. I.V. 324.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble
3. No damage to walls or decorations
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

Apply for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. DIXON & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers.
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
14A Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay

for COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, SORE THROAT & INFLUENZA.

PEPS are wonderful breathe-able tablets. Dissolved in the mouth, Peps give off medicinal fumes which soothe and disinfect the membranes of the throat and bronchials.

PEPS

CITY & SUBURBS

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Intermediate Examination in Arts Results, University Hall, 3 p.m.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Harwood League: Warwicks vs. Cheshires, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

THURSDAY, June 6.

Harwood League: B. B. R. A. vs. G. I. P. Railway, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.
The s.s. "Ranpura" with the English mails of May 23, due to arrive at 8 p.m.

FRIDAY, June 7.

Harwood League: R. A. vs. Attached Section, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, June 8.

The s.s. "Morea" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.
Harwood League: Ulsters vs. Bombay Gymkhana, Cooperage, 5-30 p.m.

MONDAY, June 10.

M.A. Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

DEATH.

KUMI JOSHI, daughter of Barzor Joshi, grand daughter of late Mr. Framroze Rustomji Joshi, J.P., and late Mr. Rustomji Edalji Dadachanji drowned Nasik. Funeral to-day 8 a.m. Frere Road, Fort, Pestonji Press House, near "Jam-e-Jamshed."

"THE PATH OF KARMA."

Swami Gunatitananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission will continue his series of lectures in Marathi on Gita and will speak on "The Path of Karma," to-morrow (Thursday), at 9 p.m. at Patkar's New Block, Bandra.

INDIAN STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE.

The final meeting of the Reception Committee of the Indian States' People's Conference will be held in the Office of the Conference at Asoka Building, Princess Street, Bombay, on Thursday (the 6th instant), at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to consider the statement of accounts of the last Session.

GITA PRAVACHAN AT MATUNGA.

Shastri Shree Narhari Visnu Godshe will deliver Pravachan on Gita to-day (Wednesday), at 9 p.m. (S. T.), in the hall of Seth Gokaldas Nensey's Bungalow near Matunga (G. I. P.) Railway Station.

REMITTANCES TO BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 1st June 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India.	280,000
Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury.	1,500,000
Total	1,780,000

RECEPTION TO KABALI

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Next week, Mr. P. M. Kabali, the young intrepid Indian pilot from Bombay, will make his first solo flight from London to Karachi within 12 days.

Though Mr. Kabali obtained his certificate only in March last and had never been on long flights it will be a matter of great pride to the citizens of Bombay to realise that our young friend is one of those few heroic Indians, who have brought laurels to our country by their spirit of adventure in demonstrating to the world, that given the necessary opportunities and facilities, Indians are by no means less superior to others in any department of the civilized world.

We therefore, trust that the citizens of Bombay will do their duty by giving a civic reception to Mr. Kabali on the day of his landing in Bombay, as is contemplated by the citizens of Karachi.—Yours, etc.,

THREE BOMBAY YOUTHS IN LONDON.

London, May 24.

THE MARWARI CLUB.

The opening ceremony of the Tennis Court of the Marwari Club was performed by Pandit Madhavprasadji Sharma, Solicitor, on Saturday last near the Churchgate Station.

Pandit Madhavprasadji while explaining the aims and objects of the Club which was started two years ago, emphasised the need and importance of physical exercise and corporate life.

Meanwhile Pandit Malaviaji graced the occasion by his presence, and on being requested he also spoke a few encouraging words. He deplored the great lack of enthusiasm about physical exercise among the Marwari community and asked them to spare some time from their business to improve their body by taking some sort of exercise, which was so essential for them.

Rs. 3,000 were announced as contributions towards the fund of the club Rs. 1,000 from Seth Rameshwardasji Birla Rs. 1,000 from Seth Mamraj Rambhagat, Rs. 500 from Mr. Chiranjilal Loyalka, Rs. 500 from Messrs. Madanlal Banwarilal.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Harmonides" arrived in London on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macnaughton" arrived at Suez on the evening of the 1st instant.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Narkunda" with the mails from Bombay of the 25th ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 2nd instant and left there at 12-30 a.m. the following day.

FOOTBALL

—:o:—

HARWOOD LEAGUE

G. I. P. BEAT THE BOMBAY GYM.

—:o:—

Tuesday's match between the Bombay Gymkhana and G. I. P. Railway proved to be a disappointing affair, the latter winning easily by five goals to one. It was a surprising result as the losers have quite a useful team so far as individuals go, but their combination is very poor and this neutralized all the good work that was done. The Railway on the other hand seem to have taken things seriously. Their team this season is perhaps the best that has represented them. In Birks their centre half they have a host in himself.

Early in the first half the Railway scored and before the interval added a second goal. On resuming the game after half-time Weavers completed his hat trick, and then Green of the Gym. reduced the lead by scoring for his side. The Railway, however increased their lead through Sullivan and Veevers and the end found them comfortable winners.

THE RESULTS:—

G. I. P.	5 goals.
Bombay Gym.	1 goal

The Teams were:—

G. I. P.:—Eagles; Simpson and Lowther; Callaghan, Birks and V. Thomson; Sullivan, D'Silva, Veevers, Milne and Fernandez.

BOMBAY GYM:—Smith; Burnett and Terrey; Watts, Reid and Warry; Hardcastle, Green, Pitt, Monteith and Herd-White.

Referee:—W. Mills.

TO-DAY MATCH

WARWICKS vs. CHESHIRES.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

—:o:—

LIFE TO BE EXTENDED?

It is understood that the life of present Council is to be extended, period of extension being unknown. But it is quite likely that it will last only four months longer than its natural term, that is until the Simon Report is published.

KHAN BAHADUR DADABHAI BULSARA EYE HOSPITAL BULSAR

The Khan Bahadur Dadabhai Ruttonji Bulsara Eye Hospital at Bulsar is availed of by persons of all castes and creeds not only of Surat District but of distant places like Broach, Baroda Thana, &c. The triennial report of the institution (from 1-7-25 to 30-6-28) affords interesting reading. It shows that during the period under review 11,735 patients were treated and 578 patients spectacles free of charge.

The hospital at present is located in a hired building which proves inadequate for operations purposes, looking to its growing popularity and importance. A permanent building of the hospital is badly needed. Khan Bahadur Dadabhai R. Bulsara is anxious to see that the hospital has got its own building. The Government have been pleased to sanction the grant of the ground for that purpose. Mr. Bulsara is prepared not only to erect a building but also to donate Rs. 50,000 for the Endowment Fund. The Managing Committee hope that Mr. Bulsara will soon be able to give Bulsar the benefit of a building worthy of the City.

The Surat District Local Board and the Bulsar Municipality give Rs. 1,000 and 300 per annum as grants, respectively to this institution. Several well-known persons, including Mr. T. A. Shillady, Collector of Surat, Mr. H. L. Painter, Commissioner, N. D., Dr. R P Ratnakar, Mr. G E Chatfield, Commissioner, N. D., Mr. W W Smart, Commissioner, N.D. have borne testimony to the importance of the work done in the institution.

LECTURE ON PROPHET MOHAMMAD'S LIFE.

A Poona correspondent writes:—"According to the movement of the Head of the Jamiat-i-Ahmadia, Qadian, a general meeting of the Muslims of all shades of opinion was convened in the Globe Cinema Hall, Poona, on Sunday last when speeches were delivered by speakers on the life of "Prophet Mohammad".

ALLEGED OUTRAGE ON WOMAN'S MODESTY

—:o:—

GIRL DRAGGED OUT OF ROOM

COMPLAINT AGAINST 5 PERSONS

One Hormusji Muncherji Vajifdar, a railway driver, residing at Transival Terrace, Playhouse and his daughter, Dhunmai H. Vajifdar have presented a complaint for house tresspass, voluntarily causing hurt, insult and outraging the modesty of a woman on 29th April against Darabsha N. Cooper and 5 others. The case came up for hearing before Mr. N. T. Jungalwalla in the Dadar Police Court on 31st May and was adjourned to 11th July.

Mr. Nadirsha Vakil appeared for the complainant. Accused 1 and 2 were defended by Mr. Dubash and Mr. Bomansha Daruwalla represented Hormusji H. Kavrana, accused No. 6.

The complainant alleges that all the accused bear ill-will towards him and his family, as they do not like the young sons of the complainant playing in the compound.

On the morning of 28th April 1929 complainant's sons aged about 11 or 12 were playing with a tennis ball in the compound and the ball happened to fall into the room of accused No. 1. The ball was not returned to complainant's sons. The complainant himself requested for the ball to be returned, but to no purpose.

At 9 p.m. complainant's daughter heard accused No. 1 using abusive language to her and her father from a window and she informed the complainant about it. Thereafter complainant himself heard accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 5, abusing him from below. They challenged the complainant to come down and then they all ran up to the room of the complainant. Though the door was closed, the accused forced it open and entered into the room.

Complainant's daughter Dhunmai went forward and she was, it was alleged dragged out of the room by accused Nos. 5 and 6. Both the accused fisted her. Accused No. 6 is alleged to have her in between the two legs of his. When complainant intervened to render assistance to his daughter to get herself free from the hands of her assailants, accused Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4 assaulted the complainant severely. In the meantime witnesses Sorabji Kanga, a pleader and P. M. Bhajiwalla came to the rescue of the complainant and his daughter and saved them from being belaboured further.

Complainant then got this complaint recorded at the Police Station, from where he was sent to the hospital for his injuries being attended to. The complainant's wound was dressed and he was discharged from the hospital on the very day.

DEFAMATION CASE COMPOUNDED

—:o:—

ACCUSED WITHDRAW ALLEGATIONS AND EXPRESS REGRET

In the Girgaum Police Court before Mr. Indravadan Mehta, Balkrishna Buva Kapileshwari had prosecuted Kashinath Raoji Palwankar, Printer and Editor of a Marathi Weekly newspaper "The Mouj" and (2) Sadashiv Ballal, Editor of a journal at Yeotmal with defamation, in respect of a certain letter alleged to be written by Sadashiv Ballal of Yeotmal and published by Kashinath Palwankar.

Mr. Sohrab B. D. Banaji, Barat-Law appeared on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Ainapure, Advocate, and Mr. Joglekar, Solicitor defended the accused.

When the case was called out both the accused passed a writing stating that on making inquiries into the matter published both the accused found that the statements made by them were erroneous and that they withdrew the same unconditionally. That both the accused deeply regret that such statements at all appeared in print and that they were sorry that such statements were at all made by them. On these terms the Magistrate marked the case as compounded and discharged both the accused.

ALLEGED ASSAULT OF HOTEL MANAGER

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor applied to the Court to examine Captain C. J. Brigg, a witness in a case of hurt as he was proceeding to Europe on the 3rd inst. and to ask the defence counsel Mr. Vellani to cross-examine him as he would not be available.

The facts, as alleged are that Mr. George Aezri Leonka the manager of the Grand Hotel was assaulted by Miskin Khan Hasan Khan, Kassam Khan Talim Khan, and Jethalal Vishram, three taxi drivers causing him grievous hurt.

Capt. Brigg deposed in his evidence that on the afternoon of the 29th April he was seated in the Grand Hotel taking his lunch when he heard some noise outside. On going to the window he saw a large crowd collected and accused No. 1 was assaulting the complainant. Witness immediately went down to the rescue of the complainant who was lying on the ground followed by two Parsis. The accused then withdrew.

Cross-examined by Mr. Talpade, witness said he was a retired Captain. He left the Army in 1923. In the Hotel he was residing for the last 5 weeks. He saw the crowd under the Porch on the pavement He saw only one stick. The complainant was on his hands and knees He did not see the manager being assaulted with sticks. He saw one man hit him with fists. He had a small cane in his hand. He was not assaulted in his presence.

After completing the evidence of the witness the Court finally discharged him from being present in Court.

The case is proceeding.

PURCHASES MADE WITH BOGUS CHEQUES

—:o:—

ACCUSED SENT TO JAIL

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Bar-at-Law, Police Prosecutor charged (1) Rustom Hormasji Patel, a dentist and (2) Rustom Byramji Sidhwa on a charge of cheating and aiding and abetting each other.

Mr. Kantilal, Advocate, defended the accused.

The facts according to the prosecution stated are that both the accused conspired to cheat the complainant Paul Henriques and obtained from him a gramophone valued Rs. 135; twelve records of Rs. 15 and Rs. 12 in cash. The second charge was that they both fraudulently obtained two Portable Remington Typewriters of the value of Rs. 410. On 20th April last both the accused went in a taxi to the shop of the complainant at Kalbadevi and purchased the gramophone and records and No. 1 signed and handed over a cheque drawn on Messrs. Thos Cook and Co. No. 1 had signed the cheque in the name of R. Chinoy. The cheque on being forwarded to the bank was returned dishonoured. A similar trick was practised upon Louis Antony Gama, an employee in the Remington Typewriting Co. Accused No. 1 introduced accused No. 2 as a customer and he said he was working as a commissioned agent. Accused No. 2 passed a bogus cheque for Rs. 410 in the name of R. H. Bharucha. The cheque was from the cheque-book of one Jamshedji Astani.

BOTH ACCUSED SENTENCED.

On the first charge accused No. 2 pleaded not guilty and for want of vidence against him he was discharged.

On the evidence before the Court his Worship convicted accused No. 1 on both the counts and accused No. 2 on the second charge and taking into consideration their previous convictions, sentenced accused No. 1 to six months' rigorous imprisonment on the first charge and one day's simple imprisonment on the second charge and sentenced accused No. 2 to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

POSTAL NOTICE

Air Mail Service for despatch of correspondence for Australia, New Zealand etc.,

With effect from June 1929, a weekly Air Mail Service will be established between Perth and Adelaide in Australia and mails from Bombay for transmission by this service via Colombo will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office every Tuesday evening.

The latest hours of postings at the Bombay General Post Office will be as follows:—

Unregistered correspondence: 6.30 p.m. (Tuesdays)

Registered correspondence. 5.00 p.m. (Tuesdays)

Letters, postcards, and packets, both ordinary, and registered addressed to places in Australia (with the exception of Western Australia) as well as to the countries and places noted below will be accepted for despatch by Air Route from Perth to Adelaide:

"1. New Zealand. 2. Fiji. 3. Bismarek Archipalag. 4. British New Guinea (Papua) 5. Cookor Harvey Island 6. French Establishments in Oceania 7. Friendhy (Tonga) 8. Island. 8. Gilbert and Ellis Island 9. Hawali, 10. Marshall Islands. 11. New Caledonia. 12. New Hebrides (including Banks and Tarres Island) 13. Samos 14. Santacruz-Island. 15. Solomon Island.

Such articles should in addition to the usual postage be prepaid with an Air Fee at the rate of "3 annas for a half ounce or part thereof."

Such article should bear a blue Air Mail label obtainable free at the Post Office and should be clearly superscribed with the words "By Air via Perth-Adelaide".

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. 'Ranpara" will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 6th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Bengal Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 4-0 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th instant, instead of at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 4th instant as previously notified.

Mails for the Straits (including Siam, Borneo F. M. S., Johore, Malneca, Netherlands-East-Indies, Phillipine Islands, Penang, Selangore and Singapore) and China per s.s. 'Ellenga" via Negapatam will be closed at General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 5th instant.

HEAVY RAIN ON WEST COAST

—:o:—

ARABIAN SEA MONSOON EXTENDS

POONA, June 4.

The Arabian Sea monsoon has caused further heavy rain on the West Coast and extended in Bombay Deccan. Karwar recorded eight inches of rain on 3rd morning. The Bay storm is centred this morning near Chittagong and causing heavy rain in Arakan and Chittagong divisions. The monsoon has temporarily extended into North Punjab.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Konkan, and Malabar, and local in Upper Burma, Bengal, Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls occurred in Assam, United Provinces, Punjab East and North, Central Provinces West and Madras South-East.

Chief amounts of rainfall are:—Tavoy four inches, Akyab three, Mergui two, Toungoo, Myitkyina one and half, Minbo one, Rangoon three-quarters, Chittagong and Barisal two, Meerut and Hoshangabad half, Cawnpore and Seoni quarter, Rawalpindi half, Murree quarter, Marmagao four, Calicut and Cochin three, Mangalore and Mercara two, and Ahmednagar, Poona and Belgaum half.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to increase in Assam and extend in Bengal and Bihar and Orissa and also over the region from Punjab Kumaon Hills to North Hyderabad.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Heavy rain is likely to continue in Chittagong division for next twenty-four hours and along the Burma Coast for next forty-eight hours.

Earthquake Report:—Earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about one thousands seven hundred miles away was recorded by Bombay seismographs at two hours five minutes on Tuesday, June 4.—A. P.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay, June 4.

General Remarks:—The Arabian Sea monsoon has caused further heavy rain on the west coast and extended in the Bombay Deccan. Karwar recorded 8 inches of rain on the 3rd morning. The monsoon has temporarily extended into the north Punjab. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Konkan and Malabar, and local in the Bombay Deccan and Mysore, while a few falls have occurred in the United Provinces, the north Punjab, the west Central Provinces and Madras South-East. Skies are overcast in Mysore, Malabar and the south Konkan, moderately to heavily clouded in south-east Madras, the west United Provinces and lower Sind, lightly to moderately clouded in the rest of the Peninsula, the central parts of the country, Gujarat and the east United Provinces, and clear elsewhere. The air is more most than usual in Upper Sind, the south-east Punjab, south Rajputana, the west and south United Provinces, the north-west Central Provinces and the central and south-west Deccan, and drier along the Coromandel Coast. Temperatures were above normal in Baluchistan and the north Punjab, and below it in the United Provinces and the south-west of the Peninsula. The highest temperature recorded yesterday was 117 deg. at Ravalpindi.

Forecoast:—An extension of rain over the region from the Punjab-Kumaon Hills to north Hyderabad.

Rainfall recorded at 8 hours.

Station.	Rainfall past 24 hours. Inches.
Cawnpore	0.27
Agra	0.15
Ambala	0.07
Rawalpindi	0.55
Hoshangabad	0.66
Ratnagiri	0.01
Marmugao	0.68
Ahmednagar	0.47
Poona	0.52
Belgaum	0.57
Bangalore	0.08
Mangalore	1.82
Calicut	2.90
Cochin	2.82
Trivandrum	0.23

LATE MR. COPPING

—:o:—

DEATH OF BO OFFICER

Superintendent J. Copping of the 'A' Division, Bombay City Police, died in the early hours of Tuesday, at the Northcote Police Hospital where he was undergoing treatment for pneumonia.

The late Mr. Copping joined the Bombay Police from the Royal Artillery about 25 years ago. He was recently promoted to the grade of Superintendent. He leaves behind him his wife and a daughter aged 12. The funeral took place at the Sewree Cemetery on Tuesday evening.

Coimbatore	0.22
Colombo	0.01

Bombay:—

Local Rainfall recorded at 8 hours:—

Colaba Observatory 0.18 in.

Colaba Observatory total from 1st June to date 2.29 in. (1.30 in. above normal).

St. George's Hospital 1.35 in.

J. J. Hospital 0.31 in.

Maximum temperature 91 deg. (normal).

Minimum temperature 79 deg. (normal).

Earthquake Report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,700 miles away was recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 2 hours 5 mts. this morning (I. S. T).

BOMBAY CITY RAINFALL.

Bombay, June 4.

Rainfall during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of date 4-6-29, Colaba Point 0.18 in., Fort 1.35 in., J. J. Hospital 0.31 in.

Total since 1st June to date 4-6-29, Colaba Point 2.29 in., Fort 1.41 in., J. J. Hospital 0.32 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1927, Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.03 in., J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

Total for the corresponding period of 1928, Colaba Point 0.00 in., Fort 0.00 in., J. J. Hospital 0.00 in.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 4th June, 1929:—

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.527 inches (.202 below normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours —.063.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 83.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 90.8 degrees.

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 79.5 degrees (0.2 below normal).

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S.S.E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 283 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 28 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) 2.

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.18 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 2.29 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 2.98 inches.

Weather Remarks:—Lightning at distance.

Earthquake report:—An earthquake shock of slight intensity at its origin about 1,700 miles away was recorded by the Seismographs in the Colaba Observatory at 2 hours 5mts. this morning (I. S. T.).

Mr. Lewis W. Michael M.B.E. I. P. has been appointed as a Honorary Magistrate in the Bombay Suburban District.

LATEST COTTON NEWS

—:o:—

(From Our Correspondent).

NEW YORK

New York, June 4.

The New York market opened with unchanged rate and immediately declined 10 points down owing to long liquidation. There being lack of support from Bulls the market further declined 20 points and remained steady for a while. But reacted later and improved 9 points on unfavourable Eastern belt forecast and closed 29 up.

LIVERPOOL

—:o:—

Liverpool, June 4.

The Liverpool market opened at a rise of 6 points and advanced further 3 points on small offerings. At 12/15 p.m. official value was quoted 8 points up. During the afternoon session the market followed New York and declined 5 points owing to hedge selling and finally closed at 3 down with 9.81. American Middling Spot were quoted 20 points up 10.23 and Egyptian spot 66 up with 17,71 the total imports of the day being 18,700 bales

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

From Seth Bishambarlal Meheshir:—

Slight rain Eastern belt. U. S. Government Forecast states Eastern belt generally fair. All balance entire belt partly cloudy. Weather too cold.

LETTER.

Between midnight and daylight weather cool. Slight rain Galveston District weather too cold.

JULY.

NEW YORK.

	New York, June 4.
Previous Closing Rate	18.10
To-day's Opening Rate	18.44, 18.40
Difference	+ .04 nil.
To-day's Closing Rate	18.69
Difference	+ .29

LIVERPOOL.

	Liverpool, June 4.
Previous Closing Rate	9.84
To-day's Opening Rate	9.92
Difference	+ .08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.81
Difference	—.03

LONDON SILVER MARKET

—:o:—

London, June 4.

Silver Ready	24	0	0
Less	0	3	0
Silver Forward	24	1	0
Less	0	3	0

Market:—India and China bought.

BOMBAY PRICES.

	Bombay, June 4.		
1st Settlement	55	0	0
2nd Settlement	54	11	0
3rd Settlement	54	12	0

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1929.

"Understanding India"

—:o:—

The historic spirit has not yet acquired the strength to emancipate itself from pride and prejudice, individual, national, religious or racial. The bewildered mental habits of the modern remain mostly unadjusted and unlifted to the magnitude of the complex problems of a civilisation which can now be discerned as a rapidly developing world-process. It cannot be uniform either in the degree of its acceleration or in the quality of its achievements. Without the complete recognition of this factor, urged by the pure logic of the historic spirit, it would be not less grotesque than futile to attempt to read the life and character of a nation. Unlike Miss Mayo, Mrs. Gertrude M. Williams has earned the title as well as the privilege of the truly emancipated modern. While she was turning her notes into the present book "Understanding India" (Publishers Coward Maccun, New York) the notorious "Mother India" appeared. Miss Mayo and Mrs. G. Williams were in India during successive winters. Mrs. Williams was naturally interested and, as she says, "surprised that another American woman, 'unsubsidised, uncommitted and unattached' as she describes herself, should bring away such different impressions of the same country". "I think", she adds rightly, "the difference in what Miss Mayo and I saw was due in part to the way we saw it." She does not, like Miss Mayo, consider it essential to wrench civilisation out of its historic context. To her civilisation is, evidently, not the one-dimensioned unit fancied or standardised by the West or the East. "The barebones frame work of dusty District Gazetteers and Inquiries" were not enough for her. She sought and found the colour and sunshine as well as the shadows of "the real India". She could, she says, "match all the current gossip as to Indian misery with incidents from the police court blotters of any Western nation". "The afflictions of Indian women, the illiteracy of men and women, cruelty to animals, and lack of sanitation are," she remarks, "the more spectacular indictments." But she hesitates to describe as "decadent a stage of civilisation from which we, ourselves, have only recently emerged." She recognises, for example, the inward meaning of the British official votes in the Indian legislature which "balked the effort to raise the age of consent to fourteen." And, it was a surprise to her to discover that "in fourteen of our states, the legal marriageable age for girls is only twelve years, giving India an advantage of one year. These fourteen States include New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Some of the indignation lavished on India might well be turned to reforming our own marriage laws."

At the very outset, the P. and O. decks served her as "an excellent laboratory for observation of the English colonial". She ignored British conventions. For, it was soon obvious to her that "no woman who respects English traditions can know much about India." A necessary precaution, inconvenient to Mayos. She analyses with great insight the "British technique of colonisation." The Englishman in India has "imitated Indian royalty in surrounding himself with servants. An Englishman of any pretensions does not carry so much as a book. A servant follows him bearing it." He travels in "weak imitation of the glorious days of the Nabobs." He does not use the telephone. He sends a chit. No Indian should catch a glimpse of the "sahib" or the "memsahib" engaged in the "menial" work of rolling or unrolling one's bedding. It does not "accord with the exigencies of white prestige." In adapting himself to this "exalted" position, the Englishman has "adopted the famous Hindu custom of caste." "Somewhere below the Lords and Sirs, come," the author observes, "the magic initials I.C.S." Considerably below the I.C.S. but "still able to think very well of themselves, come the British Arm in India." Far below the army comes the Englishman in trade, the "boxwallah", as he is scornfully known. Englishwomen have "created a purdah of their own, and have given themselves upto lives of petty interests and wire-pulling, frequently with demoralising effects." India is the Englishman's "particular oyster." Yet, he refers to his life in India as "exile". Given the chance, he returns, with comfortable pension, to "this land of exile." She vividly describes the "most pathetic of India's minority groups," the "Anglo-Indian". He is "ostracised by both English and Indians." The Anglo-Indians "fawn upon the English and make pitiful advances to them. They always speak of England as 'home.'"

She had a glimpse of the C.I.D. working in the Indian States and she sums up "Rajahs and Rupees," "Gwalior a L'Anglais" and "Udaipur a L'Indien." "Indians are," she remarks justly, "curiously unsuccessful in their attempts to use our Western decorations." Contact with the West seems to have," she adds, "demoralised their artistic sense." "The Indian's own clothes are," she observes, "charming, but his efforts to adapt European dress are often grotesque." The New Delhi is to her "something of a shock". This New Delhi "of white marbles and Greek porticoes which glitter blindingly in the Indian sunlight typifies the attitude of the average Englishman toward India, devoid of sympathy or even interest." She deplores, on the other hand, "the tendency of Indian men to coddle themselves," the outcome of an "inferiority complex which has various contributing causes." She marks the brutalising effects of unredeemed poverty in "chawls" and the outskirts of villages. She speaks with natural indignation about the "simple life" which loses its charm abruptly "when it passes the point of nonessentials and involves hunger and bitter discomfort." Indian simplicity and asceticism spring, she adds, from the same roots. Asceticism has been, she points out rightly, "carried to an extreme that makes it an economic menace." She believes that "the vaunted spirituality of the Hindu is probably his chief handicap. Fatalism has dammed up Hindu initiative and will-to-live into a pool as stagnant as their temple tanks." Most of the differences between their own and Indian standards are, she says, "the result of their continuing mysticism and fatalism as contrasted with our modern materialism." "This is a practical aspect," she points out with mild sarcasm not altogether undeserved, "of what is called Indian spirituality. Indifference to the things of this life and contemplation of the Absolute has its beautiful side, but also its drawbacks. India pays a heavy penalty for her indifference to the material world." She sees, however, that India is changing. Her women are already "poking holes in the curtain." Her "untouchables" are beginning to be articulate. "Her only protection from ruthless exploitation, her only hope for the future lies," she concludes, "in free compulsory education, the three R's for the Indian masses." Mrs. Williams' book ought to be studied, not merely read, approved or disapproved. For she neither flatters nor abuses. Civilisation has reached the final stage neither in the East nor in the West. And, if she would like to appropriate for India some of the means which would hasten its pace, she obviously would like to see India free to add her own distinct achievements to the historic evolution which emancipated humanity now recognises as a world-process, not as an individual, national, religious or racial acquisition.

Mr. Baldwin's Bow

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Mr. Baldwin did well to choose his own time for resigning. If he had followed the advice of some of his friends to meet Parliament, he would not have much relished having to resign the next day. The reasons for his prompt resignation are easy to understand. The verdict of the electorate is unmistakably against his party and its programme. It would have been a grave constitutional impropriety for a Premier to stick to his post when he was deprived of his huge majority and thrown into a minority. To make a "deal" with the Liberals was also impossible. Many of the Conservatives are too proud for any such thing and Mr. Lloyd George has never been an easy person to bargain with. We may take it, however, that Conservative-Liberal negotiations have been tried and failed. The King has accepted Mr. Baldwin's resignation and has asked Mr. Ramsay MacDonald to form the Cabinet.

Mr. MacDonald has expected this and is ready with his ministers. The question is still being discussed as to how long his Ministry may last. It will last much longer than one expects to-day. For one thing, the Liberals dare not trifle with a Government that is given a chance by the electorate. The radical Liberals will not allow such trifling as they have more points in common with Mr. MacDonald than with Mr. Baldwin. Finally,—and this is very important—Mr. MacDonald in office will not be quite the same as Mr. MacDonald in the Opposition. He can be cautious and astute to a degree. There is good ground for the report that "Labour believes that its policy as Government will be such as to secure Liberal support." There is more meaning than is apparent in Mr. MacDonald's assurance that Labour "holds the initiative and means to keep it." In the process of "keeping it" the Labour programme will have to be diluted and may lose much of its idealism. But the Parliamentary Labour Party and their leader, who both covet power, if only for the purpose of consolidating the Party, have to pay the price. And Mr. MacDonald is not the man to grudge it.

ANTI-INDIAN MOVES IN BURMA

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

(BY COMMERCE).

In my last article under the above heading I adverted to some of the discriminatory measures introduced by the authorities here with a view to keep out Indians from every desirable walk of life. These measures have assumed greater importance after the introduction of Reforms. Rules are so framed that without explicitly disqualifying Indians as such, they are calculated to shut them out. These rules are not restricted to this or that department but pervade through all the branches of administration.

VAGUE DEFINITION OF "DOMICILE."

The most important among these rules is that regarding "domicile". The term "domicile" as applied to people of one province resident in another province of one and the same country is opposed to all canons of Constitutional Law. To leave the term obscure and undefined makes the position all the more difficult and untenable. The memorandum of Indian community has pointed out how 'the term has been requisitioned very much in recent times' to keep out Indians from the various professions and services. For any and every occupation "domicile" is insisted upon as a 'sine qua non' in the case of non-Burmans. For a post in the Educational Department or in the Judicial Service or even for a clerkship in the Secretariat candidates must have been born or must be "domiciled" in Burma and must have a good knowledge of the Burmese language. If the terms are at least defined one could know what is expected of him. These terms, being vague, lend themselves to be twisted so as to suit the sweet will of the powers-that-be.

RESTRICTIONS ON EDUCATION.

Domicile has crept into places where it cannot by any means be imported. To get admission into the University College candidates from other provinces "are recognised as qualified only when they have passed an examination in English held by the University of Rangoon. They must have been born and bred or have "domiciled" in Burma for a number of years before they can gain admission to University College. "What is it that is meant by 'domiciled in Burma for a number of years?' What is the minimum number of years one should live in Burma to acquire the said domicile? Suppose a student of the under-graduate classes in India had the misfortune to lose his guardian and has to come to Burma and live with his uncle or some other relation who is the only man to support the unlucky young man. According to the rules he cannot prosecute his studies here for a number of years and will be forced to undergo another misfortune in addition to the one he has already suffered. The same is the case with regard to admission into Law College. The rule with regard to admission says that the High Court of this province does not admit to practice pleaders or advocates who are not domiciled in Burma. The College as a rule does not admit non-domiciled students to the Law Classes. But section 5 of the Rangoon University Act says:—"The University shall be open to all persons of either sex and of whatever race creed or class, and it shall not be lawful for the University to adopt or enforce on any person any condition as to race in order to entitle him to be admitted to the University as a teacher or student or to hold any office in the University or to be qualified for any degree, diploma, license, certificate or other academic distinction." The restrictions men-

(Continued on Page 11.).

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

A CORPORATE NIRVANA !

Commenting on the Tory claim that the Balfour Memorandum cannot be tampered with by Labour when it comes to power, the inimitable "Yaffle' writes in the 'New Leader':—

"We cannot have democracy in our Foreign Policy. It would be no use for a Foreign Minister saying to a Foreign Power, "You can count on my country's support," if he knew that next day the leader of the Opposition would say to that Power. "Don't you think it, old cock."

It is even doubtful whether he could pledge his country's support in the case of a war, because by the time matters came to a head the issue would have become a matter of Party principles, so that even if the Minister did declare war you would have the Tories on one side, the Socialists on the other, and a few Liberals crossing backwards with their wild harps slung behind them. Or, what is worse, if the Minister pledged his word, the whole nation might say, "Keep it, then," and he might have to go to the war all by himself.

No; democratic principles are all right for home affairs. It is all very well for a man to have a voice in such things as wages or the feeding of his family, and other matters of secondary importance. But men must learn that their ultimate purpose in life is to be pledged by their Foreign Minister, and that only he or the undertaker can produce the pawn ticket.

"On such things an Englishman must keep his mind a nice clean blank and let his Foreign Minister do his thinking for him. For the purposes of the War Debt Note, Lord Balfour was England's voice. All our minds were absorbed into his, a process which may be compared in spiritual significance to the merging of human souls into Nirvana. Whether you like it or not, that is where your minds went that day; for as the "Daily News" says, "The relentless fact was accomplished," and you must make the best of it.

England must speak with one voice or not at all, otherwise we shall have no foreign policy and therefore no divine mission. There must be no two opinions on that mission. You cannot have more than one divine mission in a monotheistic universe."

LUCID MOMENTS.

The following threnody which hardly needs the cruelty of a comment, is from the "Times of India."—

"The futeure is with the President of the United States rather than the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The European prestige attached to the office when Mr. George was first Prime Minister has gone."

ANTI-VACCINATION.

In India, Vaccination is enforced by law and opposition to it would be regarded as the outcome of crass ignorance, or a "stick to beat the Government with." It is interesting to know what some educated Englishmen and women, including the Duchess of Hamilton, think of it.

"Women speakers strongly denounced vaccination at the National Anti-Vaccination League meeting at Westminster.

The Duchess of Hamilton said that none of her seven babies had been vaccinated. "Vaccination," she said, "is a sin against our indi-

(Continued on Page 11.).

Notes of the Day.

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Scrap of Paper?

According to a Free Press message from Johannesburg, General Smuts, who expects to come to power after the forthcoming general elections in South Africa, has made the Indian question an election issue and is out to set at naught the Indo-Union Agreement. He is reported to have described his Asiatic policy as "No Asiatic Immigration and repatriation as fast as possible with no chance to return." He also thinks that there are certain "loop-holes" in the Agreement and hopes to make changes in it which will "make these loop-holes impossible." We cannot say whether such effusions are seriously meant or are election devices to exploit the well-known anti-Asiatic prejudices of the crowd. It is, however, wrong to suggest that Indians are taking advantage of loop-holes. That can be said with greater propriety of the Union Government which seems to be more enthusiastic about the expatriation clause of the Agreement than of others. Indians in South Africa should be vigilant and better organised than they now seem to be. In the last analysis, however, the problem of Indians abroad is to be solved on the Indian soil.

Ultra-Moderate.

The reported recommendations of the Madras Simonite Committee are partly ultra-moderate and partly reactionary, much like the members of the Committee. Responsible Government "in all departments except Defence, Foreign Relations and Indian States" might probably have sufficed ten years ago. To-day such a demand or anything short of complete Dominion Status is rightly regarded by Nationalist India as self-stultification. Indeed Swaraj would be a mockery if the Defence of the country were to be controlled by non-Indians. The Committee's recommendations in favour of a provincial Second Chamber and of communal electorates for Muslims and Christians are reactionary and show how utterly out of touch it is with the currents of opinion in the country. It is said that the Committee's report will be first considered by the Madras Legislative Council before being forwarded to the Commission. If Government wish to know the verdict of the people on the report, let them dissolve the Council at once or ask the official and nominated Councillors not to vote on the report.

Objection to Outsiders

The Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce has rightly objected to the composition of the Whitley Commission on the grounds that it has no Indian majority and that the Chairman is a non-Indian. In fact there need not have been any non-Indian on a Commission which purports to investigate Indian Labour conditions. As the Chamber points out, European experts can be consulted without their having a seat on the Commission. There is no justification for the Chairmanship being given to a non-Indian. But it must be remembered that the Commission is appointed in the same spirit in which the Trade Disputes Bill and the Public Safety Ordinance were foisted on the country. However, much water will flow under the bridge before the recommendations of the Whitley Commission come up for consideration before the Government of India.

Postmen's Grievances

The tenth session of the Bengal and Assam Postal and R. M. S. Conference held at Midnapore a few days ago was just like other Provincial Postmen's Conferences. The presidential address and the resolutions set forth the Postmen's sorrows, their low wages and exacting work, and finally appealed to the authorities for redress. Such "Petitions of Rights" as Mr. Mrinalmi Kant Bose, the President of the Bengal Conference, called them, are no doubt necessary and must also be followed up with ceaseless propaganda both in the Press and on the platform. But the petitions and the propaganda will succeed only to the extent that the petitioners are organised in their Trade Unions. Postmen in particular need to be very strongly and widely organised as they have to reckon with hard masters. They should also work in cooperation with other allied Labour Unions, as of Railwaymen. The hardest master will have to come to terms with a strong, compact and extensive organisation.

ASSES LET LOOSE AT PESHAWAR MEETING

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Speakers Orations Drowned in Loud Braying

PESHAWAR CITY, June 3.
A meeting of Qadianis held here last night was broken up in disorder. Non-qadiani heckers threw stones smashed the lights, let in asses that rent the skies with braying that forced the speakers to sit down.—Free Press.

INDORE PLEADER'S ENROLMENT

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WHY HE WAS STRUCK OFF THE ROLLS

The following is the full text of the order passed on May 8 by the Full Bench of the Indore High Court consisting of the Chief Justice and two Puisne Judges in the matter of Enrolment of Mr. Harprasad Bhargav formerly a Sub-Judge of Akola, Central Provinces the arguments regarding which were heard on April 16.

The applicant, Mr. Harprasad Bhargava passed the High Court examination of this Court in the year 1927 and was ordered to be enrolled on the 21st January, 1928. He supplied a stamp of the value of Rs. 500 as required by the rules and a Sanad was duly drawn upon it. The Sanad was, however, detained on the representation of the Bar Association who protested against his enrolment on the ground of his conviction for bribery in the Central Province where he was a Subordinate Judge and wanted to be heard in this connection. After giving both the sides a hearing, who were represented by Messrs. Mulla and Jall respectively we hold after going into the authorities quoted by them that this Court has a discretion to re-instate a pleader whose name has been struck off the rolls of this Court after the lapse of reasonable period provided he satisfies the Court that he has maintained an unblemished conduct during this period and can be safely entrusted with the responsible duties of a legal practitioner. This principle applies equally to the case of a person who was convicted before, when he was not a pleader, but acquired the qualification subsequently and makes an application afterwards in pursuance of such qualification. As Mr. Bhargava had disclosed the fact of his conviction and imprisonment to the Court personally before enrolment was ordered and the certificates of good character produced from respectable gentlemen spoke well of him since his release from jail some three years back the Court considered his case to be one fit for enrolment.

WHY ORDER WAS CANCELLED.

"Rule 18 of the Indore Pleaders' Act, 1927, gives a discretion to this Court to either reprimand suspend or remove a pleader though he may have been convicted of an offence involving moral depravity and as much our order of enrolment did not conflict with it. But the Court's attention was not drawn to the Paragraph 2 of Rule 1 to Appendix "A" of the said Act either at the time of the order of enrolment or at the time of argument by learned pleaders on both the sides, which precluded this Court from enrolling a person who was in the service of this state but was removed for a cause involving moral depravity. The same rule by analogy should apply to the case of a person who was in service in British India and was convicted of a similar offence. This rule seems to be stricter in case of officials who have misbehaved themselves while in service and subsequently apply for enrolment. But for this disability we should not have interfered with our order of enrolment. As it is we think we have no alternative but to cancel the enrolment order under the above rule. We set aside the order but under the circumstances direct that the stamp fee of enrolment be returned, unless Mr. Bhargava obtains an order to the contrary from the higher authorities within a fortnight.

Note: The law for enrolment of and disciplinary powers over, pleaders in the Indore High Court is: Rule 1, Appendix "A" and Sections 5 and 18 of the Indore Pleaders' Act as follows:—

"Rule 1, Any person who has passed the High Court Pleadership Examination of the High Court of Judicature, Indore, or holds a Degree of LL.B., or a Bachelor of Laws of any University in India, and is a local subject of His Highness the Maharaja Holkar may, on application to the Registrar, High Court within two years of his passing and the production of such certificate and a certificate that he can read, write and speak "Hindi" with ease and is of good character be admitted to the Roll of Pleaders of the High Court subject to the payment of Rs. 500 as enrolment fee, provided he is not in service of the State.

"Should he accept such service after the enrolment he will not be allowed to practise while in such service though he may be on leave or under suspension. Nothing contained in this rule will, however, debar him from resuming his practice after he has resigned the service or his services have been dispensed with for any cause other than a cause involving moral depravity."

"Section 5. Any person who is duly qualified according to the rules in force in the State and is of good character shall be entitled to be admitted as a Pleader."

"Section 18. The High Court sitting in Full Bench, composed of all the Judges may, on a report received from any Court or otherwise, reprimand, suspend or remove from practice any pleader who is found guilty of unprofessional conduct or misconduct or has been convicted by any Criminal Court in the Holkar State or in British India of an offence implying moral turpitude or depravity which, in the opinion of the High Court renders him unfit to remain as a pleader."

JALGAON MUSLIM HOSTEL

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APPEAL FOR FUNDS

Mr. Abdur Razak Abdul Aziz, Superintendent, Islamia Boarding House, Jalgaon writes:—

The Islamia Boarding House and Islamia General Library have been recently established at Jalgaon which are patronised by the District Collector, Mr. M. S. Jaykar, Mr. Sayyed Jalaluddin Kadri, Educational Inspector C. D. and B.D. Mr. B S Ezekil, Headmaster of the Government High School Mr. R A Khan, Urdu Supervisor of the District School Board, East Khandesh. Mr. A A Sheik. Persian teacher of the Government High School, and many other gentlemen in the district to whose encouragement and help we are much indebted. These two establishments together with an Orphanage (Islamia Yateemkhana, Jalgaon) recently opened are being managed by an efficiently organised staff denominated as George Anjuman-e-Islam, East Khandesh, inaugurated and established in 1911. Mr. M S Jaykar, Collector, East Khandesh, being its President at present under whose presidentship the purpose of the Anjuman has much advanced. The Anjuman has been defraying the necessary expenses over the said establishments along with two scholarships given to deserving students of the Jalgaon High School out of the interest of Rs. 12 monthly on a reserved fund of about Rs. 6,000. A building for the Boarding House is under construction, the foundation stone of which was laid by Mr. M S Jaykar on 5th April an estimate of expenses over which is made at about Rs. 10,000 out of which only Rs. 3,500 the Anjuman has been able to collect upto now. Regarding the Orphanage, we regret we have no reserve funds at present at hand to maintain it. The Anjuman has appointed a working committee of a few young patriotic Muslims to collect food, grain clothings, books and other necessaries of life for the orphans from time to time from the citizens.

We have but very little money to run the Boarding and the Orphanage containing 12 boys at present (some more to be admitted after the vacation) and giving scholarships to the deserving students. We are most handicapped from all sides and hence we, appeal to the generous hearts of the well-to-do Muslims of India in general and of Bombay Presidency in particular for support to these institutions.

At present we require Rs. 15,000 at least, not a very big sum indeed for Muslims having a stout heart. Other details about the aforesaid Boarding House and Orphanage can be had from the Superintendent Islamia Boarding House, Jalgaon, East Khandesh.

MAHARASHTRA COOPERATIVE CONFERENCE

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SUCCESSFUL SESSION AT KIRLOSKARVADI

(From a Correspondent).
KIRLOSKARVADI, June 2.

As decided in the sixth Maharashtra Divisional Co-operative Conference held at Poona last year, the seventh session of the Conference was organised at Kirloskarvadi by a committee of co-operators headed by Mr. Laxmanrao Kirloskar appointed by the Satara District Co-operative Institute and the session began in the afternoon of the 31st May under the presidentship of Rao Bahadur Annasaheb Lathe, Dewan of Kolhapur State. A beautiful and specious pandal, decorated with flowers, flags and charts relating to the progress of the Co-operative movement, specially erected for the Conference was full with delegates from the four districts viz. Satara, Poona. Ahmednager and Sholapur by the time the proceedings of the Conference opened with the welcome song. The number of delegates was about 400 and that of visitors interested in the co-operative movement was about 100. Among those present were Mr. Bhide, Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Mr. N. P. Bhagwat, Rao Bahadur, R. R. Kale, M.L.C., Mr. Ramanikrai Metha, Mr. R. N. Rajadnya, M.L.C., Mr. Laxmanrao Deshpande, M.L.C., Bhausaheb Patankar Inamdar, Mr. Waghollkar and Officers of the Co-operative Department, from the Kolhapur and Aundh States. Besides there wehe office bearers of the Mahrashtra Cooperative Institute.

After the usual welcome song Mr. Laxmanrao Kirloskar Chairman, Reception Committee welcomed the delegates and the visitors to the Conference. He gave a short history of the Co-operative movement, especially of the Satara District. He also touched upon the question of the redemption of old debts of agriculturists.

The Secretary then read out the letters from Co-operators who could not attend the Conference wishing the Conference a success.

LAND MORTGAGE BANK FOR SATARA.

The President in his address made clear that co-operation was not new to India and if the old system of having each village a unit by itself were revived the co-operative movement would bring better results. He specially laid emphasis on the need for reviving the old institutions of India with advantage to the agriculturists who are being crushed under the present economic conditions. He was sure that cooperation in coordination with the old institutions of India would work wonders.

After the presidential address the subjects committee was formed which worked till 8 p.m. and again the next morning.

Rao Bahadur Lathe having some important engagements elsewhere left the conference on the 31st May evening handing over charge to Rao Bahadur R. R. Kale. On the 1st June at 2 p.m. the conference met again and continued till 5.30 p.m. A paper regarding the scope for starting of a Land Mortgage Bank in the Satara District was read in the beginning after which resolutions were taken up. About 16 resolutions were adopted by the conference of which one suggested important amendments in the Land Revenue Bill No. 14 of 1928 likely to be placed in the next session of the Bombay Legislative Council. Another important resolution was on the subject of the Land Mortgage Bank and a committee was appointed to inquire if the ground is prepared for the immediate starting of such Banks in the division. The conference also adopted a resolution requesting the Government to continue the concession allowed to cooperative societies till very late in the matter of remittances of money by postal money orders.

INDUSTRIAL AND PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY

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EXCELLENT PROGRESS

(By K. S. R. Iyer).

Last year when the writer wrote a review of the Industrial and Prudential, he stated that the company would shortly reach the one crore mark in respect to the total amount of life insurance in force. The report of the company issued for the period ended 31st December 1928 reveals not only splendid progress all round, but that the total life insurance in force has reached Rs. 1,15,44,738. The new business underwritten by the company in the ordinary branch amounted to no less than Rs. 36,18,250 as against Rs. 23,25,000 in the year 1927. Rs. 750 has been underwritten in the Rs. 250 branch so that th e new business which has actually gone into the books of the company at the end of 1928 amounted to Rs. 36,19,000.

The net premium income of the company amounted to Rs. 6,28,451 as against Rs. 4,80,661 during the previous year. The claims paid under policies both by death and maturity amounted to Rs. 1,07,147 as against Rs. 1,48,188 in the year 1927. The life funds of the company at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 17,58,963 as against Rs. 14,69,710 during the previous year. That the company is steadily going ahead, the following five year figures will speak for themselves.

Year	New business	Premiums recd.	Claims paid.
	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
1924	11,73,000	3,17,000	72,000
1925	13,65,000	3,62,000	81,000
1926	17,35,000	4,15,000	1,03,000
1927	23,25,000	4,80,000	1,48,000
1928	36,19,000	6,28,451	1,07,147

In addition to the usual Life Assurance Fund there is a reserve fund amounting to Rs. 1,06,619 and a special invesment reserve fund of Rs. 30,000. A sum of Rs. 10,000 for bad and doubtful debts has also been provided. Over and above these funds, the company has a paid-up capital of Rs. 2,18,700.

The last valuation for the period ending 31st December 1927 disclosed a surplus amounting to Rs. 3,20,000. A sum of Rs. 40,000 was added to this surplus which was in reserve at the time of the last valuation. After providing for the necessary reserves as provided under the Articles of Association a bonus of Rs. 15 per thousand on whole life and Rs. 12-8-0 on endowment policies has been declared. From the point of view of shareholders, a fair return in the shape of dividend has been given and this year a dividend at the rate of six annas per share of Rs. 6 paid up has been declared. Sufficient amount has been provided to maintain this dividend until the next valuation. The investments of the company are mainly in gilt-edged securities.

The fact that the Industrial and Prudential has been able to write such a huge volume of business during the last year shows that it is becoming popular with the Indian insuring public. This need not be surprising when we consider the fact that the company has got one of the strongest and most influential Boards of Directors that the city of Bombay is capable of giving. Under their direction a net work of agencies has been established throughout India and a still larger volume of new business is in store for the company.

So far as the prospectus of the company is concerned, there is a large variety of policies offered to the public. A new feature from last year has been the inclusion of benefits for disability through accidents without any extra charge. If one reads the newspapers carefully every day, there is not a day without some accident to life and limb happening. It is true that insurance companies cannot prevent accidents; but they can and do to a very large extent mitigate the after effects of accidents and calamities and he will be a prudent man indeed who gets himself covered by the protective wings of a life insurance policy.

DOWN SIND EXPRESS DERAILED

KARACHI, June 3.

At about 8 p.m. on Sunday No. 84 Down Sind Express train was entering Sultankot Yard a station between Jacobabad and Shikarpur on the Ruk-Sibi section when the last two bogies vehicles of the train were derairel blocking the main line. None are reported to have been injured. One Up Quetta mail was transhipped and it suffered two and a half hours delay. The block was removed at 4/45 the following morning and through communication was restored.—A. P.

THE KING'S BIRTHDAY

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STATE DINNER AT GANESHKHIND

BOMBAY GOVERNOR'S SPEECH

At the State Dinner given in honour of the King's birthday at the Government House, Poona, His Excellency the Governor of Bombay delivered the following speech:—

It is not usual, I know, to make a speech on this occasion, and I only intend to say a few words now: but I feel that before drinking His Majesty's health this evening you would all wish that some expression should be given to the feelings which, I know, are uppermost in the minds of all of us when we gaffier to celebrate the King's Birthday this year.

Since this day last year, we have passed through a period, on which I need not dwell, during which we hoped almost against hope that the King's life woulh be spared to us and to the Empire. We are yet fresh from the news that the corner had at last been turned, and we have seen the whole Empire united in whole-hearted relief and joy, now, unfortunately, clouded once more by the tidings of what we all hope to be but a temporary set-back.

Gentlemen, all of us here present to-night pay allegiance to the King-Emperor, and most of us have the honour to serve him directly in one capacity or another: but the experience through which we have lately passed has perhaps brought home to us, more than we could otherwise have realised, how much the homage, how much the loyal service which we are proud to render to the Crown is bound up with that devotion to His Majesty's Person which forms such a wonderful link between all classes, nationalities and occupations of men with His Majesty's demains. That unity of personal allegiance is not only the greatest influence and inspiration within the Empire but it is a safeguard of the peace of the whole world; and if the anxiety from which we have now so happily emerged has done anything to strengthen the common consciousness of that enduring bond, we may well feel that this year the King's Birthday has a meaning deeper than the ordinary for us.

Gentlemen, I give you the health of His Majesty King George V, Emperor of India.

IN HONOUR'S LIST

Dr. Socrates Noronha, who has received the title of M.B.E. in the Honours List.

KINGS MESSAGE TO PRINCES AND PEOPLE

—:o:—

The following messages have been exchanged between His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and His Majesty the King Emperor.

Message from His Excellency the Governor to His Majesty the King Emperor:—

"On the happy occasion of Your Majesty's birthday I beg respectfully to tender to Your Majesty the loyal and devoted congratulations of the Government, Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency who rejoice in Your Majesty's return to health and pray for its complete restoration".

His Majesty the King Emperor's reply:—

"It is with feelings of gratitude that I have received the loyal greetings and good wishes of the Government, Princes and people of the Bombay Presidency for which I ask you to express my best thanks".

KING'S BIRTHDAY CELEBRATIONS

—:o:—

SALVATION ARMY'S CONGRATULATION

LONDON, June 4.

General Higgins has sent a message on behalf of members of the Salvation Army all over the world, congratulating the King, on his 64th birthday. The King, in reply, says: "Except for my present indisposition, I have recovered from my long serious illness."—Reuter.

Rugby.—The King passed a good night. To-day his 64th birthday was celebrated. In London the annual birthday ceremony trooping of colours took place on horses guards parade. In the absence of the King his uncle the Duke of Cannaught took salute. He was accompanied by the Prince of Wales, Duke of York and Viscount Lascelles, King's son-in-law.—B. U. W.

—:o:—

CELEBRATIONS IN ALL PARTS OF COUNTRY

SIMLA, June 3.

Telegrams have been received from all parts of India stating that the King Emperor's birthday was celebrated with due ceremony at several places and parades were held.

STATE BANQUET AT VICEREGAL LODGE.

At Simla the Viceroy was present on the Ridge at the parade and took salute. Though the crowd on the Ridge was smaller than usual owing to police strictness in closing the main entrance fifteen minutes before the scheduled time a large crowd had collected and gave the Viceroy a rousing reception. A State banquet was held in the Viceregal Lodge followed by a reception which was attended by a large number of Europeans and Indians.—A. P.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

—:o:—

The King's Birthday Dinner was held at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday. The following had the honour of being invited:—H. H. The Maharaja of Kolhapur, H. H. The Chief of Sangli The Hon. Mr. J. L. Rieu The Hon. Mr. J E B Hotson, The Hon Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah The Hon Mr G B Pradhan, The Hon. Dewan Bahadur Harilal D. Desai, The Hon Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmad The Hon Mr B V Jadhav Lieut.-General Sir William Heneker, The Chief of Bhor, The Raja of Mudhol, The Hon. Mr A M K Dehlavi, The Hon. Sir Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer Mr. J. R. Martin, Mr J Ghosal, Major-General E F Orton, Colonel F P Mackie The Chief of Aundh, The Chief of Phaltan The Chief of Miraj (Senior) The Chief of Jamkhandi, Sir Mahadev Chaubal, Mr D F Mulla, Brigadier J K Dick-Cunyngham, Brigadier W E Clark Brigadier G H Harrison, Brigadier E M S Charles, Mr. J. W Smyth, Mr D R H Browne Mr H F Knight Mr R B Ewbank, Mr F W Allison, Mr. C G Freke, Mr C M Lane, Mr E W Trotman Colonel Fitz, G G Fitz Gerald, Mr F B Pendarves Lory, Colonel W H Hastings, Colonel W H Ralston, Mr A W W Mackie Colonel G G Delap, Colonel H Clarke Lt.-Colonel H Murray, Mr H L Newman, Dr J D Munsiff, Mr G S Wilson, Major E E Doyle Mr H R Gould Mr N J Wadia, The Revd. W Ashley-Brown, Mr G S Rajadhyaksha, Sardar Ghulam Gilani Bijlikhan, Lieut. D W Heneker and A.-D.-C. to H H The Maharaja of Kolhapur.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PANCHMAHALS

—:o:—

VILLAGE SCHOOLS ASSOCIATIO FORMED

DOHAD, June 4.

The District Local Board of Panch Mahals has taken charge of primary education for the last four years. Yet it has not been able for various reasons, chiefly financial, to open a single additional school or to engage an additional teacher in under-staffed schools, that existed previous to the transfer. This state of schools has resulted in stagnation, and primary education of the district makes absolutely no advance. Prominent workers of Kalol Taluka have, therefore, started for the last 8 months an Association to start new primary schools from funds collected by them. This Association has opened six new village schools with a monthly expenditure of about Rs. 200/. A similar Association was started on the 30th May for Halol Taluka to promote education among the villagers of that Taluka, on condition that villagers desiring to have a new school for their children should contribute only one-third of the expenses of running the school. Messrs. A. V. Thakkar and Poonjabhai Patel were appointed, respectively, the President and Secretary of the Association.

BAN ON KIRPANS REMOVED

The Director of Information, Bombay:—

"The Governor-in-Council is pleased to cancel with effect from the 4th June 1929, Government Notification No. 706-Poll dated the 6th May, 1929, published at page 1018 of the Bombay Government Gazette Extraordinary dated the 6th May 1929, directing that for a period of one month from the date of the notification, kirpans of whatever length carried by Sikhs in the City of Bombay should be subject to the prohibition imposed by section 13 of the Indian Arms Act, 1878."

MYSORE DEWAN'S SYMPATHY WITH WORKERS

Promises Immediate Relief to Suffering Men

END OF TEXTILE STRIKE IN SIGHT

BANGALORE, June 4.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar had an interview with the Dewan, to discuss the labour situation. The Dewan expressed his entire sympathy with the suffering workers, and promised immediate relief. He sent for the Inspector General of Police who, at the Dewan's instance, has now gone to the mill management for suggesting Sunday to be allowed as a holiday and to recommend for the readmission of the large number of victimised labourers.

There is every hope of the strike ending peacefully and honourably, due to the sympathetic attitude of the Dewan.—Free Press.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCE

—:o:—

DEFECTIVE PLATFORM ACCOMMODATION AT MATUNGA

Ramji Bharmal of Mulji Bharmal & Co., Dana Bunded writes:—

The Matunga Station of the G. I. P. Railway is one of the big stations and there is great passenger traffic. There was only one narrow gate for entrance and exit to the platform and after a long period and long correspondence by the Matunga Residents' Association, another gate has been provided but that too is narrow. No one can pass through these gates with an open umbrella, with the result that in Monsoon passengers have to become wet. These doors are situated at the edge of the platform, so that the passengers have to climb and get down the platform with the result that often passengers fall down while decending and are injured, not to speak of spoiling their cloths. Many letters have been addressed to the Railway authorities but without any result as yet. Recently (about a week back) one passenger fell down this platform and his hand was broken.

To add to these troubles, a pillar has been erected between these two gates, making them impossible to open fully.

It is very strange and regretable that no attention is paid by the authorities to the convenience and comfort of the passengers, while carrying out any work, but on the contrary often incouvenience and trouble is caused to them by such works.

SCHOLARSHIPS FOR MUSLIM STUDENTS

—:o:—

The following scholarships for higher education are at the disposal of the Anjuman-i-Islam, Bombay, and will be awarded to deserving Muslim students. Applications should be sent to the Honorary Secretaries so as to reach by the 30th June 1929, in the prescribed form of the Anjuman, which will be supplied:—

Five Prof. Mirza Hairat Scholarships (Arts-Arabic preferred), each of Rs. 10/- per mensem.

Two Haji Haroon Siddik Scholarships (Science), of Rs. 15/- per mensem.

One Sir Rasoolkhanji Scholarship (Science), of Rs. 12/- per mensem.

One Ibrahimbhoy Mohamed Sayani Scholarship (for Kaira or Broach students), of Rs. 11/- per mensem.

Two Sir Currimbhoy E. Bart., Scholarships (Commerce and Industry), each of Rs. 8/- per mensem.

One Kazi Kabiruddin Scholarship (Commerce), of Rs. 8/- per mensem.

Two Haji Suleman A. Wahed Scholarship (Veterinary), of Rs. 5/- per mensem.

WEEKLY HEALTH REPORT

—:o:—

The following is the report of the health of Bombay during the week ending 1st June, 1929:—

The total mortality 523 was 48 less than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 20.9. The mortality for the 22nd week of 1928 was 451 and death rate 18.1 and the average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1924-1928 was 558 and death rate 22.7.

Out of the total deaths 133 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera caused 1 attack (imported) and 1 death during the week. Small-pox caused 50 attacks (including 2 imported) and 33 deaths as against 34 attacks and 22 deaths in the previous week. Plague was absent during the week. The number of live births registered during the week was 423 and compares favourably with that for the 22nd week of 1928 when the figure was 413 and with the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1924-1928) viz. 373.

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—:o:—

GOVT. REFUSES TO GRANT RECOGNITION

CHAIRMAN CRITICISES GOVT.'S ACTION AT ANNUAL MEETING

The ninth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Bombay Stock Exchange Ltd., was held at the registered office of the Company, Medows Street, on Tuesday afternoon, Mr. Fazal I. Rahimtulla presiding.

The Chairman formally moved that the annual report together with the balance sheet be adopted. In moving the resolution, the Chairman observed that it was only natural that they should want to know from him what their directors had done during the year. It was no doubt a matter for gratification that although the bazar did not work during the year of the report for no fault of theirs, they had been able to declare a dividend and keep their heads above water. The important question they had now to consider was: what was going to be the future position of their Exchange? Only last year they had been informed at the annual general meeting of the efforts which their directors were making in order to obtain recognition for their Exchange from the Government. Last year they were told that the directors were negotiating with the Government and no decision had been arrived at till then. But the conditions had changed since then. The directors had now received a conditional refusal from the Government on the question of the recognition of their Exchange.

PROTEST AGAINST GOVERNMENT'S ACTION.

Proceeding the Chairman assured the shareholders that the directors had very strongly protested against the Government's refusal to grant recognition to their Exchange. They had all along mantained that Government could not refuse recognition to this Exchange or any other exchange for the matter of that under the Act as it existed at present. It was a constitutional point and also a point of principle. Under the Act, the Government had got powers only to suspend license under certain conditions but on no ground could they refuse recognition to any exchange. Unless Government declared their policy that they wanted to give monopoly to a particular Exchange and unless the Act was so amended, there was nothing in the Act itself that could leave discretion to the Government.

GOVERNMENT'S REFUSAL TO GRANT RECOGNITION.

The Chairman read the letter which the Board had received from the Government on the question of recognition. The last paragraph of that letter clearly showed that the refusal of the Government was only conditional. The only argument made out by the Government in support of their refusal was that the Governor-in-Council had been left in no doubt from the evidence obtained that no case had been made out for the establishment of more than one Stock Exchange in the city of Bombay. He then briefly recounted the history of the negotiations that were going on between the Government and the directors of their Exchange. The directors, he said, had had long discussions with the then Finance Member, Sir Chunilal Mehta, who could not decide the matter one way or the other before the expiration of his term of office. Hon. Mr. Pradhan, the present Finance Member of the Bombay Government, had not given them an opportunity to place their views before him. Without going into the detailed history of the question, he could say that their directors had done their best in fighting out the case legally and constitutionally. Speaking for himself, he was of opinion that Government could not legally refuse recognition if the rules of the Exchange were in conformity with the Act. Taking all facts into consideration he could say that Government had taken a very great responsibility on their shoulders by creating difficulties in the way of honest workers. The Chairman then spoke of the advantages of the Bombay Stock Exchange over the Exchange now in operation. Their card, he pointed out, was not very costly. Owing to Government's decision, he said, their shareholders were deprived of their deposits. Their Exchange was again the oldest in the field.

DRIVING HONEST WORKERS TO DESPERATION.

The Chairman sounded a note of warning in regard to the attitude taken up by the Government. He considered that Government by this method was driving honest workers to extremism. The times were getting worse and signs were not lacking to show that Government would have to face serious economic problems. The country was faced with a red danger and at this time especially Government should not take the responsibility of throwing more people out of employment. The Chairman then called for the views of the shareholders on the subject.

While some of the shareholders were in favour of fighting out the issue to the last, there were others who would advise that looking to the trade depression now prevalent, they should go into voluntary liquidation. No decision was arrived at.

The report and the balance sheet were adopted.

The proceedings terminated after formal business had been transacted.

BANGALORE LABOUR SITUATION

—:o:—

"ADDING FUEL TO FIRE"

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST GOVT.

BANGALORE, June 4.

Mr. K. T. Bhashyam Iyengar, President Bangalore Textile Labour Union has issued the following statement regarding the labour situation in Bangalore:—

"I feel it my duty to warn the Government that by pursuing a repressive policy against the labourers, they are heading a catastrophe. The labourers have struck work on the question of victimisation, and refuse to return unless the dismissed workmen are also retaken. The capitalists have refused all overtures to an amicable settlements, not excluding those of the Deputy Commissioner and the D. S. P. The labourers are firm and resolute. Indignant with resentment and discontent, this is a time when they need sober counsel.

"But the Government are only adding fuel to fire. They have gagged both me and Mr. Rama Sarma our Secretary. Peaceful processions to give publicity to the cause and gain the sympathy of the public, have been prevented. Meetings are prohibited, and on every side labourers are harassed by the police. In the name of law and order, peaceful talks among labourers themselves are prevented by police forces, who waylay the labourers and scatter them by force. Even friendly visits by labourers are pestered by the police. The police are panicky and the labourers are seething with fury at the open and merciless repression to which they are being subjected.

"Deprived of all advice from leaders, hounded on all sides by the Government with repressive orders prohibiting meetings, processions, persuasive talks, and even friendly intercourses, threatened by the capitalists themselves ignorant and not knowing what course to adopt, the labourers are becoming uncontrollable and demoralised, and there is much to be afraid of by the public of Bangalore.

"I warn the Government that all the evils that arise out of the situation, will have to be laid at their doors, unless they give up this mad policy of repression."

KEEP AWAY FROM MEETINGS OF LEGISLATURES:

—:o:—

MADRAS POLITICIAN WELCOMES WORKING COMMITTEE'S DECISION

MADRAS, June 2.

Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar, in a statement to the Press says:—

"I welcome the decision of the Congress Working Committee tha tmembers of the Congress parties in the Legislatures, should abstain from attending any of the meetings. This is the only effective action that can be taken by the Congress as a protest against the high-handed decision of the Viceroy depriving the legitimate rights of the electors to express their opinion on the Commission. I hope members of the Congress parties would without hesitation prefer this step to a futile opposition in the Legislatures. I am sure they would allow members only to attend meetings of the Legislatures just to retain their seats. May I appeal to the other parties who were equally anxious for a dissolution and who in equal terms strongly condemned the Viceroy's action, to act with us and abstain from attending any of the meetings of the Legislatures which is the only self-respecting course open to us."—Free Press.

CONGRESS ORGANISATION IN TAMIL NADU

—:o:—

MR. SRINIVASA IYENGAR'S APPEAL

MADRAS, June 3.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar has issued an appeal to Congressmen to strengthen the Congress organisation in Tamil Nadu as per resolution of the recent meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Bombay.—Free Press.

TOMSKY TO GO?

—:o:—

HEALTH CURE ABROAD FOR SOVIET T. U. PRESIDENT

VIOLENT DISAGREEMENT WITH STALIN

It is stated on reliable authority in Moscow, says the British United Press, that Mr. Tomsky, whose name has been prominently linked with the so-called "Right" opposition, is soon going abroad on two months' leave of absence to take a health cure, writes the "Daily Herald."

Best known as the President of the All-Russian Council of Trade Unions, Tomsky's real name is Michel Pavlovitch Efremoff.

He was born in Leningrad (then St. Petersburg) in 1880. At 12 he was apprenticed to the printing trade, and became skilled as a lithographic printer. In 1904 he joined the Bolshevik section of the Russian Social-Democratic Party, and took part in the Russian revolution of 1905.

Early in 1906 Tomsky was arrested, and exiled to the northern district of the Tomsk Government in Siberia. He escaped and returned to St. Petersburg to work underground as a revolutionary. He attended the third Congress of the Russian Social-Democratic Party held in London in 1907. In 1909 he was again arrested, sentenced to five years' penal servitude, and banished to Siberia for life.

The March revolution of 1917 set Tomsky free. He came back to Petrograd, renewed his association with Lenin, and took an active part in the abortive Bolshevik rising in July, 1917. He then went to Moscow and became chairman of the Moscow Trades Union Council. The following year he was made president of the All-Russian Central Council of Trade Unions, which position he has held up till now.

QUARREL WITH STALIN.

Tomsky took an active part in the Anglo-Russian Joint Advisory Committee, but his long and bitter telegram to the Trades Union Congress at Bournemouth in 1926 settled the fate of that committee.

The seventh Congress of the Russian Communist Party in December, 1927, elected Tomsky a member of the Central Committee of the Party. Soon afterwards he was made a member of the Politbureau.

This year, however, he has been in violent disagreement with the dominant Stalin group on the questions of the speed of industrialisation and of the peasant policy of the Government. Reports were current that Tomsky would be removed from his offices and expelled from the Communist Party.

At the Party Congress last month, however, the disagreements were glozed over and Tomsky was elected a member of the Praesidium Congress.

THE COST OF MR. CHURCHILL

—:o:—

T. U. C. SECRETARY ON AN EXPENSIVE ITEM

Mr. Walter Citrine, secretary of the T.U.C. General Council, at a well-attended meeting at the new Labour Hall, Barrow, to mark the beginning of the election campaign of Mr. John Bromley, stated: "Mr. Churchill had said that if the country brought Labour into power it would bring in men of violent opinions, and a reign of violence would begin. To talk like that was simply holding up a bogy to frighten people.

"Mr. Churchill," continued Mr. Citrine, "has cost this country in human loss and suffering and treasure more than any man at present in politics." He referred to the "Sidneystreet seige," Gallipoli, to Mr. Churchill's doings as Chancellor of the Exchequer, and his part in the National Strike.

Mr. Citrine said that the National Strike was definitely precipitated by the action of the Cabinet alone.

So far from bringing in an age of violence, a Labour Government would bring in an age of reason, and the only revolution would be a revolution of reason.

"We stand for the principle of increasing the purchasing power of the people," he added, "because we believe that by that policy alone is it possible to bring about prosperity, and we say that the evidence is on our side." (Applause.)—"Daily Herald."

U. P. COUNCIL NOT TO BE DISSOLVED

—:o:—

GOVERNOR'S ANNOUNCEMENT

NAINITAL, June 3.

A Gazette Extraordinary announced the Governor's decision not to dissolve the United Provinces Legislative Council in October next for reasons similar to those stated by the Governor-General. The Governor has not yet decided the exact period of the term if the Council normally expiring on 10th January 1930 to be extended, but a further announcement on the subject would be made before the necessity arises of making a formal order for the extension of the Council beyond the normal term.—A. P.

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SERIOUS FIRE ON CARGO STEAMER

—:o:—

FIRE FIGHTERS' HARD STRUGGLE WITH FLAMES

CALCUTTA, June 4.

A serious fire broke out last night on board s.s. "Gujrat", a 4184 tons Bank Line steamer, loading a cargo of oil, wood, wax and gunnies, on the Hooghly off Fort William, in stream. Fire floats had to work till 4-30 a.m. before the fire was brought under control. The cause of the fire is yet unknown. Holes had to be bored in the sides of the ship to let out the water accumulating in the hold from the pipes. So great was the heat that the fire fighters could not wear their smoke helmets.—Free Press.

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Announcement

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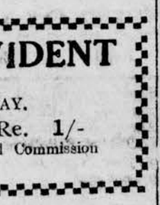

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Beauty Not for All

Automobiles, Movies and Bootlegging are the three biggest American industries. After these, I suspected, comes Beauty.

Look through the advertisement pages of any papular American magazine; you will find that at least one page in every three or four is devoted to Beauty. Soaps, skin-foods, lotions, hair-preservers and hair-removers, pills that dissolve your fat from inside, bath salts that dissolve it from without, instruments for rubbing your fat away, foods that are guaranteed not to make you fat at all, machines that give you electric shocks, engines that give you massage and exercise your muscles for you, systems of physical training.

LUXURY GOOD-LOOKS.

How many millions are annually spent in advertising such commodities; how many more millions are spent on their purchase! And the beauty parlours, the beauty specialists, the masseurs and masseuses! Their name is legion, and the legion prospers.

'If Beauty is less bommingly a great industry in Europe, that is due not to any reluctance on the part of European ladies to cultivate their faces and figures; it is due to the fact that Europe is relatively poor. Beauty is a luxury. A face can cost as much in upkeep as a Rolls-Royce.'

The most that the majority of European women can do is just to wash and hope for the best. Perhaps the soap will produce its much advertised affects upon their skin. Perhaps it may transform them into the likeness of those ravishing creatures who smile so rosily from the hoardings. On the other hand it may not.

In any case the more costly experiments in beautification are still as much beyond the means of most as are high-powered motor-cars and electric cigarette lighters.

But this is not the whole story. The modern cult of beauty is a function, in the mathematical sense of the word, of other things besides wealth. It is symptomatic of the changed status of women, of the new attitude towards "the merely physical."

'Women are freer than they were in our fathers' days; freer not only to perform the generally unenviable social functions hitherto reserved to the male, but also freer to exercise a more pleasing and, I like to think, more naturally feminine privilege—the privilege of being attractive.

NOT REALLY "LOST."

They have the right, if not to be less virtuous than their grandmothers were, at any rate to *look* less virtuous. The British Matron not long since a terrifying monument of jet and swelling bombazine, now does her best to achieve and perennially preserve the appearance of what her predecessor would have described as "a Lost Woman."

She succeeds. But in spite of her carefully preserved face, her slim figure, her well-shaped and much-exposed legs, we do not regard her as "lost." For we admit more freely than did our fathers that the body has its rights.

'And not only rights—duties. It has a duty to do the best it can for itself in the way of strength and beauty. Christian-ascetic ideas no longer trouble us. We demand justice for the body as well as for the soul. Hence the fortunes made by face-cream and beauty specialists. Thus writes Aldous Huxley in 'Sunday Despatch'."

THE MODERN CULT.

What are the practical results of this modern cult of beauty? The exercises and the massage the health-motors and the skin-foods—to what have they led? Are women more beautiful than they were? Do they get something for the enormous expenditure of energy, time and money demanded of them by the beauty cult?

These are questions which it is difficult to answer. For the facts seem to contradict themselves. The campaign for more physical beauty seems to be both a tremendous success and a lamentable failure. It depends how you look at the results.

It is a success in so far as more women retain their youthful appearance to a greater age than in the past. "Old ladies" are already becoming rare. In a few years, we may well believe, they will be extinct. White hair and wrinkles, a bent back and hollow cheeks, will come to be regarded as mediaevally old-fashioned. The crone of the future will be golden, curly, and cherry-lipped, neat-ankled and slender.

This desirable consummation will be due in part to skin foods and injections of paraffin wax, in part to improved health, due in its turn to a more rational mode of life. Ugliness is one of the symptoms of disease, beauty of health. In so far as the campaign for more beauty is also for more health, it is admirable and up to a point genuinely successful.

Beauty that is merely the artificial shadow of these symptoms of health is intrinsically of poorer quality than the genuine article. Still, it is a sufficiently good imitation to be sometimes mistakable for the real thing.

BEAUTY NOT FOR ALL.

"The apparatus for mimicking the symptoms of health is now within the reach of every moderately prosperous person; the knowledge of the way in which real health can be achieved is growing and will in time, no doubt, be universally acted upon. When that happy moment comes, will every woman be beautiful—as beautiful, at any rate, as the natural shape of her features, with or without surgical and chemical aid, permits?"

The answer is emphatically: No. For beauty is as much an affair of the inner as of the outer self. The beauty of a porcelain jar is a matter of shape, of colour of surface texture. The jar may be empty or tenanted by spiders, full of honey or stinking slime—it makes no difference to its beauty or ugliness.

But a woman is alive and her beauty is therefore not skin deep. The surface of the human vessel is affected by the nature of its spiritual contents.

SPIRITUAL UGLINESS.

I have seen women who, by the standards of a connoisseur of porcelain, were ravishingly lovely. Their shape, their colour, their surface texture were perfect. And yet they were not beautiful. For the lovely vase was either empty or filled with some corruption. Spiritual emptiness or ugliness shows through.

And, conversely, there is an interior light that can transfigure forms that the pure aesthetician would regard as imperfect or downright ugly.

There are numerous forms of psychological ugliness. There is an ugliness of stupidity, for example, or unawareness (distressingly common among pretty women). An ugliness of greed, of lasciviousness, of avarice.

All the deadly sins, indeed, and many of the cardinal virtues have their own peculiar negation of beauty. On the pretty faces of those especially who are trying to have a continuous "good time" one sees very often a kind of bored sullenness that ruins all their charm.

REPELLENT HARDNESS.

Still commoner and no less repellent, is the hardness which spoils so many pretty faces. Often it is true, this air of hardness is due not to psychological causes but to the contemporary habit of over-painting. In Paris, where this over-painting is most pronounced, many women have ceased to look human at all. Whitewashed and ruddled they seem to be wearing masks. One must look closely to discover the living face beneath.

But often the face is not soft, often it turns out to be imperfectly alive. The hardness and deadness are from wihin. They are the outward and visible signs of some emotional or instinctive disharmony, accepted as a chronic condition of being. We do not need a Freudian to tell us that this disharmony is most often sexual.

So long as such disharmonies continue to exist, so long as there is good reason for sullen boredom, so long as human beings allow themselves to be possessed by monomaniacal vices, the cult of beauty is destined to be ineffectual.

IMITATING YOUTH.

Successful in prolonging the appearance of youth, of realising or simulating the symptoms of health, the campaign inspired by this cult must yet remain fundamentally a failure. Its operations do not touch the deepest source of beauty—the experiencing soul. It is not by improving skin foods and point rollers that the human race will be made beautiful.

'All men and women will be beautiful only when the religious and health social arrangements give to every one of them an opportunity to live completely and harmoniously, when there is no environmental incentive and no hereditary tendency towards mono-maniacal vice."

In other words all men and women will never be beautiful. But there might easily be fewer ugly human beings in the world than there are at present. We must be content with moderate hopes.

YOUR LIFE & DEATH

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R1617

IRON WORKERS STRIKE WORK

CHICAGO BUILDING TRADE AFFECTED

LONDON, June 3.

New York, June 3.—3400 iron-workers have struck work following the rejection by contractors of the demand for increased wages and thus affecting also 237 millions engaged in the Chicago building trade.

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ANNOUNCE

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These Trucks and Buses have always been powered by Dodge Brothers engines. For years they have been built of Dodge Brothers parts in Dodge Brothers plants according to Dodge Brothers standards.

These Trucks and Buses are sold, as they always have been sold, by Dodge Brothers Dealers everywhere.

For Power, Speed, Safety, Economy, Fine Appearance and Dependability, Dodge Brothers Trucks and Buses will continue to merit that high public regard which impels keen businessmen to buy them at a rate of more than a million dollars' worth a week.

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How Virol builds for *LIFE*

Mrs. Baker and her new baby TO-DAY

Two Generations of PROOF

TO-DAY Mrs. Baker is a splendid healthy woman, with a splendid healthy baby. Yet 15 years ago she was at death's door. Read how Virol saved her life when she was a child and laid the foundations of her own permanent good health and that of her child.

FIFTEEN YEARS AGO Mrs. Baker's Mother wrote :—

"She was reduced to a mere skeleton (Photo 1). The doctor said the only thing that would pull her up was Virol. In five months she more than doubled her weight. Her illness left her so weak that she could not keep a particle of food down but the Virol—that seemed to feed her and strengthen her chest. She is now a picture of health" (Photo 2).

The top photo shows how Virol has enabled her to grow up into a healthy woman whose baby is also a picture of health—how, in fact, the beneficial effect of Virol continues even to the next generation.

Virol is the only food which can exhibit such a remarkable case of racial improvement. Give *your* child Virol in the dangerous winter months.

MRS. BAKER WHEN A CHILD

Age 5 yrs. 7 mths. Weight 1 st. 7 lb. 2 oz.
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(Advt.)

What the People Say

A WORD TO COMRADE HUTCHINSON

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—Comrade Hutchinson is a uncompromising critic of Mahatma Gandhi. But he is more to be pitied than to be blamed because of his incapability of understanding the Mahatmic philosophy. He claims to be a Communist and I understand that Communism is meant for the uplift and welfare of the labourers and the peasants but what I cannot understand is, how can a Communist leader declare himself against the Khaddar movement which is solely for the uplift and welfare of the Indian peasants. I admire Comrade Hutchinson's unbounded love for the poor and the down-trodden and if he is anxious to render some help to the miserable peasants of this unfortunate country I would appeal to him to carry the message of Charka in the villages and help to improve the economic condition of Indian peasantry.

Here is another instance of his inconsistency. He declares himself against the boycott of foreign cloth movement and at the same time poses himself as a champion of Indian mill workers. But if there is no boycott movement and nobody takes to Swadeshi how does Comrade Hutchinson hope to improve the condition of the Indian mill workers?

But he is a critic not only of Mahatma Gandhi. He fiercely goes in for Sardarji Vallabhbhai and blames him for arriving at a compromise but at the same time pays a high compliment to the Bardoli peasantry for brilliant organisation and iron discipline. Will Comrade Hutchinson tell us as to who organised the Bardoli peasants in so wonderful a manner as to have enabled them to bend the mighty steel frame? If Comrade Hutchinson means to do some good to India let him not indulge in vile attacks against Indian National leaders but follow the noble example of Dinbandhu Andrews.—Yours, etc.,

R. D. BALIWALA.

Bandra, June 1.

INDIAN PRINCES AND INDUSTRIES

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—What can the princes do for India to promote the infant industries? The answer is clear. The princes have got plenty of men and plenty of money. Their off and on visits to England and their large expenditure prove the same.

Every prince must try to protect and promote every infant industry, for the money is spent by an Indian for the welfare of an Indian. India is for Indians and though the diplomatic report of the Butler Committee may try to divide India, such division is impracticable in theory and impossible in practice. India is one land and, the people of the States have ties with the people of British India. Industries like those of glass and soap, can be encouraged and the small amount of money will bring a large amount of gain. The enterprise of Ogle at Joravarnagar and of Dadbhawala at the same place are instances which may be cited with advantage. The following are few suggestions to promote the aforesaid ideas:—

I. Every State must send a certain section of intellectual students in arts and science to learn certain specified industries which are for the greatest good to the greatest number, according to its assets

II. Every State should promote small industries by encouragement and concessions.

III. Every State should issue general orders to give preference to Indian made goods and try to boycott foreign goods, even at a small loss for the loss will pave the way for a double gain.

IV. Every State should remove the suspicion of lack of enterprise and allow freedom of ideas to the young enterprising industrialists.

V. Every State should allot a fixed sum per year to promote Indian industries.—Yours, etc.

BHIKHALAL B. KAPASI.

Wadhwan, June 2.

FINANCIAL CRISIS IN BOMBAY

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—It is high time that the sober-minded section of Bombay citizens cast off their torpor and looked to the condition their city is drifting into: for, the disastrous economic effects of prolonged strikes, and consequent continuous trade depression, accentuated by exchange manipulations by the bureaucracy have brought in its train severe unempoyment, dislocation of business and monetary crisis.

Very few seem to have realised as yet, that the city of Bombay and for the matter of that one whole Presidency is passing through a grave monetary crisis: only the other day, a premier institution like the Stock Exchange of Bombay had to suspend business for about 12 days! Even if this feature may appear to some as being not unfrequent in this market, this step does bespeak the fragile economic basis, on which our business structure is raised.

What are the citizens of a premier city in India doing to remedy this state of things?

It is reported that the Cotton market, the seeds market and bullion market also have to confront similar monetary trouble in their own spheres of business. Are not our economists in a position to diagnose the disease and prescribe a proper remedy?

If it is found that the clash of economic interests of the rulers and the ruled is mainly responsible for all these troubles why not make a herculean effort to get the type of Government that we want in this very year of grace?

Anyhow, prominent citizens of Bombay should, without wasting any more time, send a requisition forthwith to the Sheriff and request him to convene a public meeting to consider the present situation and to bring the pressure of public opinion on the Government to take practical steps for re-establishing the textile industry of our city on a firm basis.—Yours, etc.

M. B. M.

Vila Parla, June 2.

BAN ON PUBLIC MEETING IN RAJPIPLA STATE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The attention of the higher authorities in the State is drawn to the fact that the ban on public meetings is not yet removed. The order prohibiting public meetings was issued on 22nd November 1927. The public was and is yet unaware of what led the State authorities to take this arbitrary measure since no ground was given for having done the same. Ban on publir meetings without any reasonable ground is a grave and palpable infringement of the natural and legitimate right of a citizen and no law in any civilized country will encroach upon the just and legitimate right of her people. Liberty of person and liberty of speech are the fundamental rights of a citizen and the right of public meeting is the direct outcome of this right of liberty of person and liberty of speech. The law of the State viz. the Penal Code, is sufficient enough if any mschievous and unhealthy movement is apprehended and therefore the higher authorities will kindly recognise this right of ours which we can legitimately claim. The local Lok Sabha has also passed a resolution asking for the removal of this ban on public meeting at its second annual convention, held in December last.—Yours, etc.,

RAMANIK V. MEHTA.

Rajpipla,
June 3.

END THE DISPUTE

To The Editor of The "Chronicle."

Sir,—The Textile mills strike in Bombay has been continuing for over two months now and from the reports available, the situation has not a bit improved in spite of the labours of the millowner's association and the Bombay textile union. I wonder how long this state of affairs to continue. Are the workers and the owners going to be the parties to ruin the industry and allow Japan and Lancashire to flood India with their goods? The Congress has launched a vigorous Swadeshi campaign and, therefore, the time is opportune for the Indian industry to make up its lost ground.

In no country in the world the Government will be so unmindful of the seriousness of the situation. In India it has been made possible for the last strike to continue for 6 months and the present for the last two months.

I therefore fervently appeal to the good sense of the patriotic citizens of Bombay, be they capitalists or labourites, to strive hard to bring about an immediate settlement of this deadlock with all the influence they can command.—Yours, etc.

"WHITE FLAG."

THIRTY YEARS WAR.

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(6) (Advt.)

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TESTIMONIALS.

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(Sd.) S. V. SUNDARA RAJULU NAIDU
Chief Inspector, The S. O. C. Ltd.

PERSONAL ARODAM.

Let me heartly thank for your hospitality. The jewel was recovered in the house itself. I regard you highly. In an age when there are not a few imposters trading upon public credulity yours seems well to remind us of the efficacy of proper upasna.

(Sd.) K. R. RAMABADRA SASTRIGAL M. A., M.R.A., S.F.R., Econs. Villupuram.

This is to certify that Mr. T. S. Venkateswaraiyer is a wonderful thought reader and an expert in foretelling events in the near future.

(Sd.) W. C. JOLLIFFE,
Late of Bombay Police, Bombay.

Glad to inform you Mhow case is decided in my favour and my nephew also got out of the troubles as told.

(Sd.) T. A. PINGLE, Patan (Satara.)

Send your selected questions and you will get their correct replies. Always send your exact TIME and DATE of BIRTH or writing time of your letter or your name and present age.

Questions relating to Government and theft will not be attended to. Testing questions cannot be answered.

N. B. If you give the above accurately we guarantee for the answers. Money will be refunded if the answers are not satisfactory.

CHARGES.	Rs.	A.
1 to 5 questions ..	1	0
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TESTIMONIALS.

LIFE READING.

Rewarded and titled "Jotish Nothram' by Sri Jagath Guru Sankaracharya Swamigal of Sri Kanchi Kamakoti Peedam. Kumbakonam.

I have much pleasure in testifying to abilities of T. S. Venkateswara Iyer, Astrologer, as evidenced by my perusal of his one year Life Reading which I had once occasion to peruse. The deleneation of character and the handling of the branch of life-reading by periods is really interesting and based upon careful reading of the horoscope in a scientific manner.

(Sd.) JODHIRBHOOSHAN.
T. S. Visvanatha Srowthigal, Joint Sub Registrar Villupuram.

Your very words predicting about my daughter's marriage came to pass and it is really wonderful. Kindly accept this Gold medal as a token of gratitude.

(Sd.) P. GOPALA KRISHNAN, B.A.,
Suptd. Agriculture Office,
(Camp)—Madras.

I am glad to inform you that I received a lift in my pay and position as predicted by you.

(Sd.) ANANDRAM H. KANDHKOT
Magistrate, SIND.

The great success of Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla throughout an entire CENTURY has naturally tempted hosts of imitators.

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Insist always on being supplied with genuine

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Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla builds up health and energy. It is not a mere transitory stimulant, but a genuine bracing tonic, removing from the system the accumulated products that cause a depressing sensation of fatigue.

The perfect and most valuable Remedy for
Torpid Liver, Debility, Eruptions, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Weakness, Depression, etc.

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Every genuine bottle bears the Trade Mark and Signature.
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BOYCOTT CAMPAIGN IN CHINA

—:o:—

Sample of Anti-Japanese Propaganda

Anti-Japanese sentiment is persistently inculcated into the mind of Chinese school children as a daily routine exercises, it was revealed by textbooks used in Shantung, in spite of the promise made repeatedly by Chinese authorities that anti-Japanese activities would be properly checked.

In cooperation with the Chinese police, the Japanese military guards in Tsinan a few days ago arrested two suspicious looking Chinese, who happened to possess primary school teacher's licenses and also copies of the textbooks containing these anti-Japanese lessons, according to a report reaching the War Department here.

These anti-Japanese lessons are in the form of catechism (questions and answers), and are reported to be given after the daily morning calisthencies in all of the Chinese primary schools in Tsinan and elsewhere. A few samples of these questions and answers are given below:

Q.—Do you love Shantung?
A.—Yes, I love Shantung.
Q.—Do you love China?
A.—Yes, I love China.
Q.—Who are the greatest enemies of Shantung?
A.—The Japanese people.
Q.—Who used to own Chosen, Taiwan, and the Ryukyu islands?
A.—China.
Q.—Who robbed these possessions from China.
A.—The Japanese.
Q.—Where are Dairen and Port Arthur?
A.—They are in the province of Mukden.
Q.—Who robbed these cities from China?
A.—The Japanese.

WHO TRIED TO RUIN CHINA

Q.—Who tried to ruin China by presenting the 21 Demands?
A.—The Japanese.
Q.—Do you know that the Japanese have for a long time tried to occupy Shantung and the Three Eastern Provinces?
A.—Yes, I know them.
Q.—Have you forgotten that the Japanese recently killed several thousand Chinese in Tsinan?
A.—I can never forget about it.
Q.—What must we do to oppose Japanese invasion?
A.—We might overthrow Japan.
Q.—How can you overthrow Japan?
A.—By study and by working for the revolution.
Q.—What other ways are there?
A.—To refuse to buy Japanese goods and to refuse to sell goods to the Japanese, even though we suffer death.
Q.—What is the size of Japan compared with that of your own country?
A.—It is only one-twentieth of China, while the population is only 60 million.
Q.—Do you still fear Japan when you know that both her size and population are much smaller than those of your own country?
A.—I do not fear Japan at all.
Q.—You must overthrow Japan and revenge your wrongs upon your enemy.
A.—That I will do, and will never forget about it, even for a second.

—"Japan Times."

ANTI-INDIAN MOVES IN BURMA

(Continued from page 6.)

tioned above violate the spirit, if not, the letter of the Act.

INVIDIOUS DISTINCTIONS.

Under admission as a pleader "a non-Burman applicant must produce proof to the satisfaction of two Judges of the High Court that he has acquired a domicile of choice in Burma." This rule is purported to be made under section 6 of the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879. Section 37 of the same Act empowers the Local Government to appoint examiners for ascertaining the qualifications mentioned in section 6. A study of the two sections will make it plain that as domicile is obviously not capable of being determined by examination, it cannot reasonably be laid down as a qualification for the purposes of section 6. There can be no doubt that by qualification, the legislature meant moral and intellectual qualification. It is noteworthy that this domicile qualification does not apply to barristers and others with British qualifications. They are not required to pass even the language test which is another restriction directed against local non-Burman candidates.

Even granting that domicile could be prescribed as a qualification under section 6 of the Legal Practitioners Act can there be any better proof of one's domicile of choice than the desire to set up practice in this province? What is domicile after all, is it not an intention to make a particular place his place of permanent residence? What better proofs of one's resolution to make a place his permanent abode can be given than his desire to get enrolled and set up practice as a pleader? The authorities do not seem to be satisfied with such proofs and there are instances where continued residence for fifteen and twenty years coupled with an intention to set up practice did not satisfy the authorities.

If domicile could be narrowed down to a province, one wonders, if it would not be narrowed down so as to distinguish one villager from another villager. No doubt one might ask why Indians in Burma should not get the authorities to define the term. In spite of persistent agitation no definition is yet forthcoming. Domicile is not the only discrimination: but this the one which is very much requisitioned to shut out the Indians from services, profession and even educational institutions. It seems desirable that there should be some check on the rule-making powers conferred on the Local Government and even the High Court. It is hoped that patriotic leaders would see that their countrymen on this side of the Bay are not subjected to such discriminations while Burma is but a part of British India.

ENCROACHMENT ON ADVOCATE'S RIGHTS.

The latest form of anti-Indian move adopted by the authorities here is a rule made by the Rangoon Bar Council under section 15 (b) of the Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926. The moves hitherto adopted were directed against Indians resident in this province, but the present one seems to have far reaching effects in that it affects Indian advocates as a whole.

The Indian Bar Councils Act, 1926, came into force in Burma from the 1st of January. This Act is the result of the recommendations made by the Bar Committee appointed by the Government of India in 1923. It was intended to do away with the different grades of legal practitioners now existing so that ultimately there may be a single grade of practitioners entitled to practise in all courts. This Act consolidates and amends the law relating to legal practitioners entitled to practise in the High Courts and consequently it repeals the Legal Practitioners Act, 1879, which applied to them before and also those portions of the Letters Patent of the various High Courts by which the rights of these practitioners were regulated. Section 14 of the Bar Councils Act, defines the right of advocates to practise. According to that section an advocate is entitled to practise as of right in the High Court of which he is an advocate, and save as otherwise provided by subsection (2) or by or under any other law for the time being in force, 'in any other court in British India.' Subsection (2) refers to section 15(b) under which a Bar Council is empowered to impose conditions regulating the practise of advocates of other High Courts in its own High Court. The Rangoon Bar Council purporting to act under this section 15(b) has made a rule which is as follows:—

'An Advocate, whose name is not entered in the roll of Advocates of the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon, shall not be permitted to practise in the High Court of Judicature at Rangoon or at Mandalay or 'in any court subordinate thereto:' provided that an Advocate of another High Court may be permitted to plead and act in a particular cause or matter with the express permission of the presiding Judge.'

While the section enables the Bar Council to make rules regulating practice in the High Court the rule goes even further and restricts practie in subordinate courts also. The section does not empower the Bar Council to delegate its duties to any other body or person; nor does it enable it to restrict practise in subordinate courts.

The rule provoked universal resentment as it has made a clear encroachment on the statutory rights of advocates conferred by section 14 of the Act. The Madras Bar Council and the Burma Indian Chamber of Commerce have protested against this rule and they have both requested the Rangoon Bar Council to amend the rule in accordance with the letter and the spirit of the Act. The rule is engaging the attention of the other Bar Councils as well. The "Calcutta Weekly Notes," a legal journal, has also commented upon this rule. It is there shown beyond doubt that the rule is 'ultra vires' of the powers of the Rangoon Bar Council and as such a clear encroachment on the statutory rights of advocates conferred by section 14. Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar, an ex-Advocate-General and for sometime Law Member to the Government of Madras, has criticised the rule on all it bearings. According to him the rule is inconsistent with the Act and therefore 'ultravires' under section 15.

Quite apart from these, there was a question in the legislative council during the last session and the Local Government replied that advocates of other High Courts could settle and practise in the courts of Burma subject to the provisions of section 14(2). The question was as follows:—

Question.—"Is the Government aware that section 14 of the Bar Councils Act enables Advocates of other High Courts to settle practise in all Courts in Burma?"

Answer.—The Hon'ble the Home Member. "Yes. Subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) of the same section."

Section 14(2) as pointed out already refers to the conditions the Bar Council can impose under section 15(b) regulating the practise of advocates of other High Courts in its 'High Court'. There is absolutely no reference to subordinate courts and to restrict practise in such courts is clearly 'ultra vires' of the Council. A question on this subject was recently asked in the House of Commons and Earl Winterton replied that the matter called for an enquiry which would be made.

THROUGH BRITISH EYES

(Continued from page 6.)

vidualism, our freedom, and above all, it is a sin against our morality."

THIS PICTURE AND THAT.

There has been much jubilation and beating of tom-toms among natives, consequent on a letter written to 'The New Statesman' by one Arthur Osburn, late Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Army Medical Corps. This is evidently one of those Little Englanders who believe in telling the truth about things of which most of his countrymen have—ahem—a 'different story' to tell. This Englishman whose vision is not stopped by the usual blockade of the nose-tip by that solid and monumental edifice called the British Empire actually says, "Inevitably I saw the worst side of Hindu civilisation . . . . it is only fair to say that I found India less immoral than Europe." This of course leaves America out of the comparison with India and it would in any case have been monstrous, after America producing a gentlewoman like Kate. I submit further that England cannot be included in this general stricture on European life, for English life is in a class by itself. Women are never looked upon as women there—a lesson that natives would do well to take to heart—as the following account, in an English paper, of the chivalry of an English audience towards a lady politician, shows. Now could an Indian political meeting boast of such a demonstration of sex-unconsciousness?

"Miss Nancy Samuel, daughter of Sir Herbert Samuel, had a battle with hecklers when she made her political debut and spoke in support of the Liberal candidate for North Paddington.

Miss Samuel, who is an attractive brunette, was greeted with cries of "Cheerio, Nancy" and "Good old Nancy."

Reference by the chairman to Miss Samuel having worked in a store in New York drew from the gallery the remark, "Oh yes, keeping someone out of a job." Miss Samuel sprang to her feet. "I did not do anyone out of a job," she said indignantly.

Only once did she appear at a loss. When she asked a question the reply came, "No, darling." Evidently surprised, Miss Samuel passed to another subject. At the close of her speech, gallery occupants blew kisses to her."

EINSTEIN'S WHITE ELEPHANT

—:o:—

COMEDY OF BERLIN'S GIFT HOUSE CONCLUDED

OFFER DECLINED

Declaring that life is too short to allow him to wait any longer for his birthday present, Professor Einstein, of Relativity fame, has put an end to the comedy of the Berlin Municipality's attempt to present him with a house.

Writing to the Ober-Burgomaster of Berlin, Herr Boess (says the British United Press), the famous scientist definitely rejects the proposed gift to him, offered as a mark of esteem on his 50th birthday.

It is recalled here that the comedy began with the offer of a house at Cladow, on the banks of the Wansee, the great lake about eight miles from Berlin. When Frau Einstein went to look over the house however, she found that the tenants who occupied it had the right to possession for a term which did not end until 1923. The Berlin City Fathers had overlooked this clause in the lease.

Professor Einstein was then offered a two-acre plot of land near the other house, it being suggested that he might build a villa here, the ground being laid out at the city's expense.

Another hitch occurred here, for when Professr Einstein visited the site with an architect, it was found that the land was let for a market garden until the end of the year. Moreover, the plot was surrounded by land which is in private hands, and no right of way existed.

The only access to the property is by water, and then through the garden of a yacht club!—"Daily Herald."

TWO SCOTLAND YARD OFFICERS DISMISSED

—:o:—

"SECRET INFORMATION GIVEN TO EX-POLICE OFFICER"

Inspector Ginhoven and Sergeant Janes, two officers of the Special Political Branch at Scotland Yard, were dismissed from the face in mail week for parting with information to an unauthorised person and neglect of duty says the "Manchester Guardian."

The Disciplinary Board, which consists of senior members of the force and which was presided over by Rear Admiral C. W. Royds, Assistant Commissioner,

When it first came to the notice of the Yard authorities that—as was alleged—information had been disclosed the Commissioner (Lord Byng) was informed, and immediately a special conference was called. The investigations have continued since, and on Thursday of last week the case came before the Board, which it is understood, had a considerable amount of evidence before it. The two officers, who had been suspended while the investigations were in progress, attended, and it is learned that a number of witnesses were called, including Chief Constable Wensley, of the C.I.D.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

An official statement issued by Scotland Yard was as follows:—

"Reasons for the dismissal of Inspector Ginhoven are:

"1. Breach of confidence: Without authority communicating to an unauthorised person matters connected with the force—viz., communicating to W. E. Dale, a dismissed police officer, information contained in Special Branch Records,—such information being found in a diary in Dale's possession.

"2. Falsehood or prevarication: Wilfully or negligently making an inaccurate statement in an official Criminal Investigation Department diary—viz., making the following entry in his diary for April 3, 1929: 'Then to office till 3 p.m., thus engaged till 5 p.m., whereas he was in the said W. E. Dale's company at 19, Walbrook, from approximately 3-40 p.m. to 4 p.m. that day.

"3. Neglect of duty: Failing to report a matter which it was his duty to report—viz., failing to enter in his official C.I.D. diary dates and times of his meetings with an informant and to report any information obtained from him.

"Reasons for the dismissal of Sergeant Janes are:

"1. Breach of confidence: Identical with No. 1. in Ginhoven's case.

"2. Neglect of duty: Failing to make any entry in his official diary of his meeting with an information in the City on March 21, 1929."

The Central News understands that Detective Inspector Ginhoven held a very responsible position in connection with criminal investigation at New Scotland Yard. One of his qualifications was his knowledge of foreign languages. During the war he is stated to have been attached to the special intelligence service of the Allied armies. His knowledge of Continental languages, especially German, made the work on which he was engaged invaluable to the authorities.

INQUIRY BEGUN IN APRIL.

The first official announcement concerning the investigations was made at midnight on April 11 after a long conference of the principal officers of the Criminal Investigation Department and other leading men at the Yard. In this it was declared that investigation was being made into "what is at the moment merely a matter of internal discipline." It had not then been decided, it was added, that any action was called for and no statement could be made whilst inquiries were still in progress.

The following evening a more explicit statement was issued in these trms:—

The investigation, which has been in progress since last evening, relates to a suspected leakage of information at Scotland Yard. Inquiries are still in progress, and some time must necessarily elapse before a decision can be reached as to whether the circumstances justify proceedings under the Official Secrets Act or disciplinary action or otherwise.

AN EXAMPLE BOMBAY SHOULD FOLLOW A

—:o:—

REMEDY FOR MOTOR NOISES

HOW LONDON TACKLES THE PROBLEM

In a report to the Minister of Transport issued by the conference on road traffic noises it is mentioned that it had considered, but made no recommendation with regard to "zones of silence" where motor-horns should not be permitted to be sounded or alternatively, only when necessary on grounds of public safety.

To deal with the "considerable abuse and lack of consideration" in the use of horns when vehicles are stationary a regulation is recommended that when a motor-car is stationary on any highway no person shall use or permit to be used in connection therewith any instrument for the purpose of giving audiblo warning except when necessary for public safety, writes the "Daily Herald."

NOISY HORNS.

On the possibility of framing a regulation to prohibit or control the use of horns, it is stated that while the complaints against excessive and nerveracking noise constituted a legitimate grievance, the conference had not sufficient material before it to draft a regulation which would satisfactorily control the use of horns of an unpleasant quality.

A suggestion is, however, made that a regulation should be made under the Motor Car Acts to deal with excessive and avoidable noise from motor-vehicles which are badly constructed, badly loaded, or in faulty condition.

It is suggested that there should be adequate name-plating of streets to avoid congestion due to drivers having to slow down to find out the name of the street they are in. This particularly applies to London.

AT CROSS-ROADS.

With regard to traffic at cross-roads something on the lines recently recommended by the County Councils' Association is held to be the best course to adopt; that at road junctions traffic proceeding along a road of lesser traffic importance should look out for, and give way, to vehicles proceeding along the road of greater traffic importance.

It is urged that a start should be made with signs at the more important junctions which are known to be specially dangerous. The signs might take the form of a sign-post, with an appropriate osymbol of the words "Dead Slow" picked out with reflectors. There should also be a white line across the road.

When roads are being enlarged in the future, or new roads are being constructed, it is recommended that sufficient land should be taken to enable a junction to be laid out, or where that is not possible, illuminated beacons should be placed at the intersections of roads.

COMPLETE DEADLOCK IMMINENT AT GOLMURI

—:o:—

STRIKERS DECIDE TO HOLD ON

GOLMURI, June 2.

A report has been issued by the Tinplate Workers' Union, declaring how their picketing has proved peaceful and successful, and how a complete deadlock is imminent.

A meeting of the strikers was held in the evening when their determination to hold on and even resort to Satyagraha as a last resource, was expressed.

An appeal has also been broadcast for funds for the relief of the families of the strikers.—Free Press.

****

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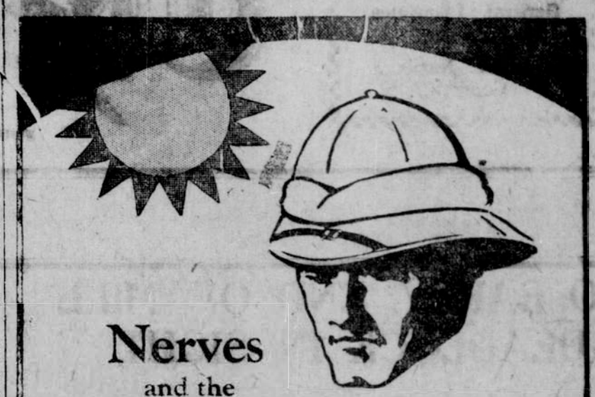

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The Bombay Chronicle

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY JUNE 5 1929

NO EARLY END OF MILL DEADLOCK IN SIGHT

Distress Amongst Mill Agents and Shareholders

PUBLIC REPRESENTATIVE COMMITTEE SUGGESTED TO FIND A WAY OUT

Following upon the exhortations of the "Red Flag" Unions to down tools after receiving April wages, more and more men are daily coming out of the mills When the mills opened on Tuesday morning, absentism on a large scale was again marked and six more mills were obliged to close down. This brings the number of mills rendered idle in Bombay to thirteen. Over 15,000 workers are said to have gone on strike during the day reducing appreciably the total attendance in all the mills.

The millowners are inclined to treat this a sa temporary phase and are optimistic that the strikers will return to work before long. The total attendance, according to them still exceeds 50,000.

The mills that are now closed are: the Bombay Industrial Mahomedbhoy Dawn, Union Shapurji Broacha, Pheonix, Crescent, Madhavji Sindia Jamshed, two Jam mills, China and the Moon mills.

EXODUS CONTINUES.

The exodus of strikers to villages still continues but on a much lesser scale because of the suspension of steamer service along Konkan line villages. Picketing still remains an active form of propaganda. In a leaflet issued by the Girni Kamgar Union on Tuesday morning under the heading "Millowners stop their bluff. —Admit more and more workers are coming out of mills", they say that the millowners are at last forced to admit the strength of the strikers. They repudiate the allegation of intimidation made by the millowners against the workers, and characterise it as a move to break the strike.

NO EARLY END OF DEADLOCK IN SIGHT

DISTRESS AMONGST SHAREHOLDERS & MILL AGENTS

BOMBAY, June 4.

The Economic Correspondent of the Free Press of India writes:—

The recent developments in the Bombay Textile strike situation call for the earnest attention of all citizens who are interested in the well-being of the City. The question of outstanding importance to-day is not as to whether the Employers or the workers are in the wrong but that the deadlock in the industy must be brought to a termination forthwith if a serious economic crisis involving all the sections of people is to be avoided. Both the Millowners and the Workers have to remember that beyond a certain stage disputes of the nature which convuls the industry cease to be a domestic quarrel between Employers and the Employed and that the general public have a right of hearing.

There cannot but be agreement that a situation in which intervention of public opinion is urgently called for has arisen. And the immediate objective has to be the termination of the deadlock.

The Employers deny that they are refusing to redress any legitimate grievance of the workers and the leaders of the workers deny that they are now out to achieve communist utopian conditions. They say that the present struggle is chiefly with a view to prevent the machinations of the Employers to render the Union "non est." It is absolutely imperative that what the issues are should be clearly brought out and public opinion should assert itself impartially.

The provisions of the Trades Disputes Act provide the machinery for the authentic investigation of the claims of both the Employers and the Employed. But the Labour Leaders, it is understood are opposed to in any proceedings participation under the Trades Disputes Act as they are opposed to the Act on principle. In the circumstances, the only remedy is either for the Mayor or the residents of the European and Indian Chambers of Commerce in the City to call into existence a small representative Committee which will go into all the complex facts of the case and give a proper lead to the citizens.

NO EARLY END OF DEADLOCK.

In the meanwhile, the prospects are that the deadlock in the industry will continue for a fairly long period. The workers are composed of the Deccani Hindus, or the Ghatees, the upcountry Bhayyas, Muslims, Depressed class Hindus etc. The Muslims constitute the bulk of the weavers while the Ghatees are said to constitute the bulk of the spinners. The Ghatees are said to constitute the main following of the Red Flag Union and during the monsoon season they can distribute themselves in their villages and support themselves as best as they can. And as long as the Ghatees continue to be firm and they show every sign of firm loyalty to the Red Flag Union, the running of the mills is bound to present a difficult problem. The Muslims and the Depressed Classes who constitute a third of the workers are against the strike and the Bhayyas also may be said to be against the strike but the mills can be held up unless the employers are either able to persuade the Ghatees to reconsider their position or are able to replace them by imported workers.

PANIC AMONGST MILL-AGENTS.

Then there is also the possibility that the employers may not continue the policy of keeping the mills open for the sake of small section of "loyal" workers alone at considerable loss to themselves. Large number of mills may elect to close down in the absence of suitable complement of men. The distress in the circles of mill-agents and shareholders etc., is as acute as in the workers' ranks. Unless prompt action is taken to end the deadlock, the City is faced with an inevitable financial crisis of unprecedented magnitude.—Free Press.

MR. LALJEE PENDSE'S EXPULSION

The Press Bulletin issued by the Girni Kamgar Union states: "In connection with the expulsion of Mr. Lalji Pendse, a telegram has been received from Mr. V. H. Joshi who is at present at Meerut, stating that the accused are convinced against Mr. Lalji Pendse and that Mr. Joshi himself fully supports the steps taken by Messrs. Deshpande and Randive."

"67,200 MEN WORKING

The Bombay Millowners' Association have issued the following bulletin dated Tuesday:—

"There has been a slight drop in the number of men working today due to some mills having shut down on account of having an insufficient number of operatives to run the various departments. The number of men at work to-day is 67,200."

PRESS ACT PRISONER

SATYAGRAHI ARRESTED

BANGALORE, June 4.

Mr. Tagadur Ramachandra Rao, Press Act Satyagrahi, was arrested to-day at 11 a.m. for alleged disobedience of the District Magistrate's orders, under section 32 of the Police Regulations, for the exhibition of placards relating to Press Act Satyagraha, Mr. Rao was produced before the City Magistrate, and when asked by the Magistrate about his occupation, he replied, "Satyagraha Prachar." He was released on personal recognisance. The case is posted for the 7th instant.—Free Press.

REPARATION REPORT

Agreement Reached

MARKS QUESTION SETTLED

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—Differences over the Belgian claim for compensation in respect of German marks issued in Belgium during German occupation has now been settled and the reparations experts will be able to sign an unanimous report this week.

M. Franqui (Belgium) has agreed to sign the report on the basis of German proposals contained in Dr. Schacht's letter.—Reuter.

DR. SCHACHT'S LETTER TO MR YOUNG

LONDON, June 4.

Paris.—Dr. Schacht has addressed a letter to Mr. Owen Young that the German Government is ready forthwith to commence negotiations with the Belgian Government on the marks question and to agree that negotations should be concluded before the new reparations plan is put into force.

It is noteworthy that the Belgians have hitherto demanded the settlement of the marks question before the signature of the Reparations Conference Report whereas the Germans now suggest settlement after the signature, but before the plan comes into operation. If the Belgians agree to the new suggestion, the Conference can come to a speedy and unanimous conclusion in a few days.—Reuter.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR PROF RAMAN

"GAURDIAN'S" TRIBUTE

LONDON, June 4.

The "Manchester Guardian" in the course of a paragraph commenting on the Knighthood conferred on Professor Raman of Calcutta University pays tribute to the Professor's discoveries as beautiful and fertile in themselves and as confirming Einstein's researches into molecular vibration. The "Guardian" adds that Prof. Raman's scientific papers are written in a language indicating the Professor's exceptional command of English.—Free Press.

AERIAL PAGEANT AT DUMDUM

CALCUTTA, June 4.

A successful aerial pageant was held at Dumdum Aerodrome yesterday afternoon, when the Bengal Flying Club had requisitioned five machines for joy riding competitions which included the bombing of a motor car with flour bags, the bursting of baloons in the air.—Free Press.

FRENCH AIRMEN REACH KARACHI

KARACHI, June 4.

French airmen Captain Arachard and Commander Richeau who arrived here last night left early this morning for Allahabad en route, to French Indo-China.—A. P.

RUSSIAN CONSUL ARRESTED

Sequel to Harbin Incident

LONDON, June 4.

Shanghai.—It is reported from Manchuli that the Soviet Consul General at Mukden Vice-Consul at Harbin and the Russian Director of Chinese Eastern Railway, who left Harbin for Moscow on first June, were arrested on June 2 by the Chinese Railway guards and handed over to the Chinese authorities.—Reuter.

AMERICAN CRUISER BUILDING

PRESIDENT HOOVER SUSPENDS PROGRAMME

LONDON, June 3.

New York June 3.—President Hoover has suspended the American cruiser building programme which had caused a great deal of misunderstanding in Europe particularly. England will be remembered Sir Austen Chamberlain was supposed to have caustically commented on this in connection with the Kellogg pact. General Dawes who is leaving for England in a week is expected to speak plainly about the suicidal folly of the English-speaking races indulging in building competitive armaments.

The Coal Manager at Adra, B. N. Railway, wires under date June 4:—Through running of trains between Godapeasal and Midnapur has been resumed from 1-30 a.m. this morning.—A. P.

THE HOUSEHOLD

The house of Dives overflows
With menials, rows on gorgeous rows,
In ordered ranks and hierarchies.
But I have ten to one of his.

A butler whom I never see
Arranges heat and light for me;
Minions at Chelsea stoke my fire,
And send me the result by wire.

And as I walk abroad I note
My footman in a dustman's coat;
And there's a valet Hendon way,
Who fills my bath from day to day.

I have a gardner in the Park,
Whose daffodils excite remark;
And my great greenhouses extend
From Hobart Town to Ponders End.

My chauffeur (Tube or L.G.O.)
Is always in *incognito*;
And the next girl I meet may be
My laundry-maid from Battersea.

And I have other servitors—
Their number must be scores and scores—
Who toil for me eight hours a day
At Bow, or Barnes, or Bermondsey.

No broom or pan or spade is theirs
(Though still they live below the stairs),
But boilers, dynamos, and cranks;
And I should like to give them thanks.

Robert Bell, in "The Nation and Athenaeum."

HEAT-STROKE HAVOC IN MEERUT

Several Cases Reported from Jail

MEERUT, June 4.

Owing to excessive heat a number of cases of heat-stroke is reported from the jail. Dr. B. N. Mukerji of Gorakhpur fell ill on 31st May. When the accused were brought down here from Dehra Dun, all the accused were packed in small prisoners' vans, and Dr. Mukerji passed the whole night sitting. He felt ill when he arrived at Meerut and soon grew worse.

The next day the jail doctor was informed, who took great pains in rendering possible medical aid. He also phoned to Major Rahman, Superintendent of the Jail, who examined Dr. Mukerji and declared him suffering from a severe type of heat-stroke. Dr. Mukerji's condition which grew hopeless the first night, was saved by the timely nursing of Chowdhury Dharambirsingh and Lakshmanrao Kadam.

It is reported that a number of deaths occurred in the town owing to heatstroke.—Free Press.

FORCED LABOUR

British Viewpoint Opposed To Abolition

DISCUSSION AT GENEVA

LONDON, June 3.

Geneva.—In the course of a discussion on forced labour at the International Labour office the Indian workers' delegate demanded its total suppression. Mr. Gayen the Belgian employers' delegate, who is a director of the International Forestry Mining Company of Congo said that employers unanimously asked that forced labour both for private individuals and private enterprises should be definitely forbidden.

At the International Labour Office one of the Indian representative declared that there was no foundation for the allegation made by a German Labour representative that labour law was not being observed at Karagpur.

The International Labour Office concluded the general debate on forced labour. The British Government delegate stated that the British viewpoint was that forced labour could not be abolished but should be made an object of searching examination. —Reuter.

ELECTION HUMOUR

THE LAND OF PROMISES

By Air Mail.

LONDON, May 24.

Willisden Prisoner: That witness cannot speak the truth. He ought to be standing for Parliament.

Bald Candidate: "And I assure you I can do anything for you that my opponent can".

Voice: "Then part your hair in the middle Gov'nor.

"I am sick of all their faces starting at you from poster" a flapper said when interviewed on the subject of the election.

Tory Candidate: On door-to-door canvassing: "Yes, madam, if you return my party with a majority. I promise you that your husband shall have plenty of work. By the way, what is your husband?"

"A grave digger".

A Tory candidate after making his maiden speech sat down on his brand new silk hat. Amidst the resultant laughter came the comment of his Labour opponent: "Permit me to congratulate the honourable member on the happy circumstance that when he sat on his hat his head was not in it."

Great Britain is still the land of promises said a candidate.

"Specially at election times" said the voice.

When a Liverpool applicant asked the magistrate for an extension until June 1 (the day following the general election) to pay a fine, he was asked why he chose that date.

"All the world will be different then" said the man.

The stipendiary with a smile granted the request.

Mr. Snowden: "In the coward's castle of a Tory gathering, Baldwin can safely read the speeches prepared for him but in the House he shirks the combat to be defended by a subordinate minister. If he had any appreciation of his own unfitness, he would hang his head in abject humility.

FINAL OF FRENCH TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

LACOSTE BEATS BOROTRA

LONDON, June 3.

Paris.—In the final of the French Hardcourt Tennis Championships Lacoste beat Borotra 6—3, 2—6, 6—0, 2—6, 8—6. —Reuter.

"GLAD WE ARE TO BE TRIED"

Bhagat Singh and Dutt's Statement to Court

ASSEMBLY BOMB OUTRAGE CASE OPENS

DELHI, June 4.

The trial commenced before Mr. Middleton, District and Sessions Judge of Bhagat Singh and B. K. Dutt taccused in the Assembly bomb case. The charge framed against the accused were under section 307 I. P. C. and 3 of Explosives Act.

The jury was formed.

All roads leading to the Court room were lined with policemen armed with lathies. Admission to the court room was by permits and persons were submitted to careful search before they entered the court. Father and the grand father of Bhagat Singh were present in the court room. The accused were handcuffed and they looked cheerful.

WE ARE GLAD TO BE TRIED.

At 10-10 a.m. the court read out to the accused the charge framed by the Additional District Magistrate. The court then enquired from accused if they wanted to plead guilty to the charge. Both accused replied, "We are glad to be tried."

Mr. Asaf Ali, defence counsel, opening the case argued that the charges could not the framed under both sections simultaneously. The Public Prosecutor addressing the assessors related the bomb incident and requested them to give their opinions after full consideration of both sides.

"I FELT I WAS HIT."

Mr. S. N. Roy, was the first prosecution witness. He deposed he could not definitely say whether there was any sound, but he saw some fumes in the Assembly and he knew something fell on the floor from the gallery. He also said there were two explosions, but he was not able to exactly locate the place of the second explosion. Concluding, he stated between the first explosion and the second, he saw some members of the Assembly moving up and some were in the House. When the second explosion occurred, he felt he was hit. He was then taken to the hospital.

Rai Bahadur Dube was the second prosecution witness. He said he was sitting in the official *bloc*. He heard one explosion shortly after another explosion. At the time of explosion, he was hit in the back. Then he went to his house and he then found blood on his clothes. Then he was taken to the hospital where his wound was dressed.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Asaf Ali then cross-examined the witness. He stated that fumes were not very dense. The official box where he was sitting was fairly full. He could not give any names of persons in the official box. He also said he did not remember whether Sir Denys Bray was in his seat or not and that some of the seats in the official *bloc* were vacant. He was about 30 or 40 feet away from the scene of explosion.

SAW PAPERS FLYING FROM GALLERY.

Mr. P. R. Rau, Financial Commissioner of Railways, was then examined. He deposed when the President was about to give his ruling he heard something fall down near his seat. A distinct noise was heard and smokes came out. He then left his seat but before he left his seat he heard a similar noise. He said he also saw some papers flying down from the gallery of the House. After staying for some time in the House, he went to the doctor and before he went to the doctor, he saw Sir George Schuster. His clothes were stained with blood. Witness also saw Sir Dadiba Dalal who was semi-conscious.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, witness said the first explosion was on his left side 2 yards away.

SOMETHING LIKE A CIGARETTE

Sir Sobha Singh, the next witness, stated he was in the Assembly on the day bomb was thrown and he saw somebody throwing something in the Assembly. The thing thrown was like a cigarette. He then looked up for his friends. There was great confusion. By this time he saw the Assembly hall dense with smoke. He also stated he heard two pistol shots which he saw Bhagat Singh firing. Witness identified the two accused in the dock. Further he said he had no acquaintance with the accused.

DIDN'T SEE THEIR FACES CLEARLY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Asaf Ali witness stated he did not see clearly faces of the two persons who threw the bombs. He added it was possible other people might have thrown the things which were the cause of explosion.

"LONG LIVE REVOLUTION."

Mr. Pasricha was then examined. He stated there was explosion immediately after the announcement of the result of division on Trade Disputes Bill. He imagined something might have been thrown from the side of the public gallery. After the first explosion, he looked towards the gallery and saw two persons, one tall and the other short. He saw the tall man put his hand into his pocket and throw something in the Assembly. He also saw some leauets flying down the Assembly. He further stated he heard shouts of "Long Live Revolution," when he was getting out. He identified the accused.

HOTEL MANAGER IN WITNESS-BOX.

Mr. C. V. O'Brien, Manaer, Woodland Hotel, Delhi, examined stated he was apresent in the Assembly with his brother and mother on the day of the incident. Immediately after announcement of the result of the division, he saw somethting passing through the air and falling amongst the members. He also said he recognised Bhagat Singh as the man who threw the bomb only after he was arrested, but recognised Dutt before he was arrested. He identified the two accused.

DIDN'T SEE ACCUSED SEARCHED.

Examined by Mr. Asaf Ali, witness said he made a statement to the police on the incident, but he was not asked by sergeants who arrested the accused to make a statement. Further, he stated the attention of the House was directed towards the President. After the first explosion everybody in the Visitors' Gallery took to heels. He further stated when he saw Dutt throwing the missile people in the gallery were leaving and the gallery was approximately half full. He did not see the accused being searched. As far as his recollection went, Bhagat Singh was wearing a felt hat and Dutt was bear-headed.

He could not see what was in Bhagat's hand for it was partially covered, so far as his sight went, he thought it was the bomb. This was because one had already exploded and had it not been for the first explosion, he would not be able to say it was a bomb.

The Court then adjourned till half past two.—Free Press.

MEERUT CASE TO BE HEARD CONTINUOUSLY

SPECIAL MAGISTRATES ANNOUNCEMENT

MEERUT, June 4.

Mr. Milner White the Special Magistrate in the alleged conspiracy case announced to-day that the defence case would be taken up on the 12th, after which the hearing would be continuous, except for public holidays, which would be notified in Court.—A. P.

HARTAL IN JACOBABAD

HYDERABAD (Sind), June 4.

As a protest against the failure of the authorities to take effective action in tracing the culprits in connection with the Jacobabad murders, a complete hartal was observed to-day in Jacobabad. The people assembled in the Gurudwara and prayed for peace to the souls of the murdered.—Free Press.

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